BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare that during his absence from the Seat of Government he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities in the Deckan, Civil and Military, are therefore hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue,

The administration at the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government, and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th JUNE 1826.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to revise the existing Post Office Rates, the following Table is published for general information, to have effect from the 1st Proximo.

Rules for levying the Rates of Postage under this Presidency on letters, in whatever direction despatched.

First 30 Miles, on Single Letters, 2 annas
From 30 to 50 Ditto on Do. Do. 3 Ditto
" 50 to 80 Do. on Do. Do. 4 Ditto
" 80 to 120 Do. on Do. Do. 5 Ditto
" 120 to 170 Do. on Do. Do. 6 Ditto
" 170 to 230 Do. on Do. Do. 7 Ditto
" 230 to 300 Do. on Do. Do. 8 Ditto
" 300 to 400 Do. on Do. Do. 9 Ditto

And so on at the rate of One Anna for every Hundred Miles after the first three hundred.

Newspapers will continue to be received as heretofore, as Single letters, for transmission by Post, but all Registers, Pamphlets, Parcels of Law Papers, Vouchers &c will be charged for at the rate of a Single letter for every four Tolas of weight.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. SNOW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
18th April 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and St. Helena by the Ship ASIA, will be closed on or about the 14th instant.

F. BOURCHIER,
Deputy P. M. General

BOMBAY,
GEN. P. OFFICE,
9th June 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

On THIS DAY the 10th Instant,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Order of the Executors,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
THOMAS HOPKINS Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON COLABA,

CONSISTING of Plate, Queen's and Glass Ware, an Eight Light Chandelier, Patent Argand Moon Lamp, a neat set of Mahogany Dining Tables, on Pillar and Claw, Handsome Couches, Cots, Chairs, a good Billiard Table with Queus and Balls complete, some excellent Sherry, and other Wines, a few dozen of very fine creaming Hodgson's Ale Pale.

AT 1 P. M.

Will be put up (also belonging to the Estate) two Capital Saddle Horses, a Chesnut and a Grey.

N. B. Catalogues may be had on application.— Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday next the 12th instant, will be sold by Public Auction at Noon, at the Commissariat Timber Depot on Coolabah, Fourteen (14) pieces of Square Bar CALICUT TIMBER, measuring 223 Guz, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, to be paid for by the purchaser prior to the Timber being removed from the Depot.

EDW. H. BELLASIS,
COMMISSARY GENERAL.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
8th June 1826.

ખબર•જાહેર•થાએ•જે

શોમવારને•દાડે•તારીખ ૧૨ જુન•ળ પોરે•ફુલાબાના•ટીમર•દીપોમા•લાકડાના• પાટીઆ•નંગ ૧૪ તેના•ગજ ૨૨૩ શરકા રીએ•તે•લીલાંમ•મધે•વેચાશે•જે•એ•ઘણી તેમે•તે•રોકડા•રુપીઆ•આપીને•માલ•લુ પાડે—તારીખ ૯ જુન•શને ૧૮૨૬ *

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE just received from the Publisher S. Robinson, of Chapter House Court London,

The Lady's Magazine, or Mirror of Belle Lettres, Music, Fine Arts, &c. &c. Containing, besides a variety of original and interesting articles, the following Illustrations.

Tales of the Crusaders, Rogers' Poems, 6 Plates, Loves of the Angels, 3 Plates, Tales of a Traveller, 6 Plates, Sketch Book, 3 Plates, Moor's Irish Melodies, 4 Plates, Improvisatrice, 5 Plates, Views, Portraits of Ladies, in the most Fashionable Costume, forming an amusing and interesting Monthly Publication and an elegant present.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received from Mr. Ackerman of London,

By the Darius, Captain Bowen,

A consignment of Bristol Board, Royal, Medium, Demy, &c. &c. Sketch Books, ½ bound 4to super royal, 4to royal, 4to medium, 4to demy, 8vo super royal, 8vo royal, 8vo medium, 8vo demy. An assortment of Brookman and Langdon's prepared Drawing Pencils, lettered.

The above are of the very best description, and laid in to particular order.

ALSO,

By the same ship of Mr. Ackermann, Prints from Wilkie, The Rent Day, Village Politicians, Blind Fiddler, Blindman's Buff, Reading the Will, Cut Finger in gilt Beeded Frames and Glazed.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public. that they have established a Book Agency with a respectable Publisher in London, who regularly from this date will send them the latest Publications. They have received by the late arrivals the following.

The Last Man, 3 vols. half bound, Russia, gilt, published in January 1826. Brambletye House, 3 vols. do do. do Steuart's Considerations on India.

KEMPT AND CO. will undertake commission for Books on reasonable terms, particulars may be known on application.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Inst. AT NOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE NAVAL COOPERAGE,
SUNDRY
CONDEMNED STORES,
RETURNED FROM
H. M. SHIP TAMAR.
Dapoolie, 8*th June* 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE for Sale on commission, a Square Piano Forte, by Wilkinson, which they are authorized to sell on moderate terms to close the account. The Piano is quite new.

And by the same Maker, a Second Hand Piano Forte, on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 12th Instant,

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Glass Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

Also two more cases of coarse Black Hats.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

Advertisement.

MONSR. D. ETCHWERRY, Captain of the French Brig Landais, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement, that he will expose for sale at his shop in Military Square, on Wednesday next, a complete investment of French articles, recently imported from Bourdeaux direct, consisting of Millinery, Ribbons, Laces, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Wines of sorts, Champagne, Liquors, and several other articles, and as his stay will be but for any short time, he proposes selling his goods at a moderate price, for prompt payment.

Bombay, 9*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 15th Inst.

GLASS bottomed Globe Lamps, Plated Candlesticks and Shades, Decanters, Salt Cellars, Tumblers, Wine Cooler, and Wall Shades with Pans and Drops.

Silver Teapot and Waiters, Small Blue Table Cloths, Hunting Saddles complete, Spare Saddlery, and a variety of other Articles.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Two Field Officers' Tents.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN Invoice of Gentlemen's Blue Muslin Waterproof Cloaks, lined with Turkey Red each Rupees.....30
Stewart, Forty-second, Graham, and Macduff Tartan Cloaks, each.....30
Camlet Travelling Bags with Locks.

AND THE FOLLOWING
WATERPROOF
ARTICLES—VIZ.

Blue Muslin lined with Red.
Black Linen lined with Brown.
Double Grey Calico.
Strong Double Canvas.
Double Grey Duck.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

REES'S CYCLOPŒDIA, 45 vols. 4to, elegantly bound in Russia, price.....Rs. 800
Barbauld's British Novelist, 50 vols, Morocco Gilt,..... 300
Smollett's Works, 6 vols. Russia,.. 60
Hume's History of England, 8 vols, Morocco gilt,..... 120
Illustrated Records of Europe, 1812. to 1815, folio, colored plates,.... 35
Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols,..... 50
Blair's Sermons, complete in 3 vols, 35
Seely's Wonders of Elora, Newton on Prophecies, Peveril of the Peak, Kame's Sketches, St. Ronan's Well, The Spae Wife, Three Perils of Woman, &c.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higg's and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A SET of New Stanhope Harness..... Rs. 175
A Lady's New Saddle and Bridle 150
Second hand Ditto..... 50
Cheval Glass..... 150
Hogarth's Works Complete in 24 Numbers..... 300

A Choice Collection of Music for a Band, and several Volumes of Vocal and Instrumental Music belonging to an Estate.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,

ELEGANT Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, with Silver Gadroon Edges, per pair.....Rs. 250
Plated Liqueur Frame, with three neatly Cut Bottles and 12 Glasses 75

PLATE.

Silver Coffee Urn, Egg Boiler, Small Waiters, and Table Spoons and Forks, at Rs. 1-1-0 per Tola.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A VERY NEAT
AND LIGHT
CHARIOT,
PRICE Rs. 1400.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
SHIGRAMPOE,
WITH DOUBLE HARNESS,
PRICE RS 550.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THIS DAY
AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
TWO BULL DOGS,
ONE TERRIER,
ONE POINTER.

Meadows Street, 10*th June* 1826.

Messrs. Sprague and Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they have received extensive supplies of Medicines, Drugs, &c. comprising the following among numerous other articles, viz.

British Starch, Carraway Seeds, Isinglass, Bermuda Arrow Root, Manna, Camomile Lavender and Elder Flowers, Cold-drawn Castor Oil, Windsor Soap, Violet and plain Hair Powders, Pomatums, Hair Brushes, Prince's Russia Oil, Lavender and Hungary Water, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Smelling bottles (rich Cameo), Salad Oil, Soda Seidlitz and Ginger Beer and Lemonade Powders, Peppermint Lozenges, including Pearls and Brilliants, Fruit Cardialgie and Absorbent ditto.

Also a fresh batch of excellent Soda Water just landing.

Bombay, 10*th June* 1826.

ON SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF
DIROM McKENZIE AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns, by Richards,..... Rs. 300
Rifle,.....ditto.. 250
Pistols by do, Rs. 175 & 400 per pair.

Bombay, 9*th June* 1826.

[illegible]erjee and Co.

[illegible] most respectfully to ac[illegible] their Customers, and th[illegible]y have purchased an Invest[illegible] H. C. Ship Lord Lowther [illegible] an assortment of Europe Arti[illegible] the most approved Houses i[illegible], consisting of Hodgson's Beer in [illegible] Port Wine from Harper and Bell[illegible]y, Champaigne, Cyder and Perry; [illegible]n and Jelly, Bottled Fruits for Tarts, [illegible]herry and Raspberry Brandy, Comfits and Brandy Fruits from Hoffmann, Hams and Cheeses, Salted Salmon, Herrings in Jars, Tongues, Pickles, and Sauce of sorts, Pearl Barley, Turkey Figs, Muscatel, Isinglass, Maccaroni, and Currants; Snuff of sorts, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Silk Hosiery, Gunpowder from Pigou and Co. Patent Shots, Soda and Sedlizt Powders, Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Butter Coolers, Perfumery of sorts from Smyth, Mathematical Instruments from Dollon, Plated Ware of sorts, Stationery, Hats of sorts from Bucknell, Chariot and Buggy Lace, Ladies' Writing Desks, Tin and Japanned Dish Covers and Tea Trays, and various other Articles, which they will expose for Sale as soon as landed.

Bombay, 8th June 1826.

Bhiccajec Merjee and Co.

HAVE for sale on Commission, a pair of stead horses, a Chesnut and a Grey, with Harness, belonging to a Gentleman about to leave Bombay.

PRICE RUPEES 400.

Bombay, 9th June 1826.

Jehangier Nesserwanjee and Co.

FORMERLY THE FIRM OF COONVERJEE RUTTONJEE

BEG leave to acquaint their friends and customers in general, that they have purchased a fresh Investment of Europe Articles per H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Captain Edward Maxwell Daniel, consisting as follows, which will be exposed for sale at their Shop opposite to Government House.

Best Hodgson's Beer in Hogsheads and Butts, Oilman's Stores from H. Davis, Hams, Cheeses, Tongues, Salted Salmon, Mackerel Fish, Jew's Beef, Pickles and Sauces &c. Confectionary from Hoffmann and Son, Raspberry Jams and Jelly, Bottled Fruits &c. Grocery, Currants, Plumbs, Figs, Maccaroni, Muscadel Raisins, Chocolate, Patent Cocoa, and Mixed Biscuits, and Hats and Military Accoutrements from Bicknell and Co.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Superfine Black and Drab Round Beaver Hats, Regimental Cocked and Shako Hats and Plumes, Rich Gold and Silver Epaulets, Silver and Gold Adjutant Shoulder Straps, Officers' Gold Regulation Cavalry, Staff. Artillery, and Infantry, Sword Knots, Officers' Regulation Staff Swords, town made, with Tower proof Blades and Steel Scabbards, Staff Officers' Rich embroidered Gold Waist Belts and Plates, Best Anglesea Seal Skin foraging Caps with rich Gold Bands, Saddlery from Gibson, Best light Hunting, Cavalry, Racing and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles complete, and other spare Articles. Best Fashionable Stanhope Buggy Harness Brass furniture and patent leather complete, &c. Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Perfumery from Smyths and Nephew, Stationery, Plated and Glass Ware, Fine Cutlery from Savigny and Co. Best patent Razors, Pen knives, Ladies' Scissors, Nail Nippers and Imperial Razor Strops, Scales and Weights, Macoba Snuff, Ladies' Dresses and Millinery, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Coach Lace and Trimmings, Rose and Mahogany Dressing Cases, Perfumery from Bristow, Soda, Seidletz and Ginger Beer Powder, Pewter Measures, and Dog Chains and Collars.

Bombay, 9th June 1826.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS and healthy HOUSE, called the *Bee hive*, the late Residence of Colonel Cowper deceased. For Particulars enquire of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, at Cursetjee Manockjee.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

SECOND *Calcutta Lottery* OF 1826.

BALCRISTNA & GOPALL Shroffs, have for sale a few Tickets of the above Lottery, at 120 Rupees each.

Bombay, 15th May 1826.

For Freight or Passage TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

DARIUS,

OF 400 TONS,

Captain Thomas Bowen,

LATE OF THE SARAH,

WILL Sail in the beginning of July.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 10th June, 1826.

For Freight or Passage TO ENGLAND,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS,

R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N. COMMANDER.

THIS Ship left the Downs on the 10th March, and may be daily expected. The Diadem is well fitted up for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART & CO.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

For Passage Direct TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING NEW SHIP

ELPHINSTONE

500 TONS,

A. McLean COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 22d June, and has room for a few Tons of light goods, is built on Sir Robert Sepping's New Plan, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, Plans of which may be seen and further particulars known on application to the Commander on Board, or at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MARY ANNE,

OF 620 TONS,

Capt. T. McDonnell,

WILL be Despatched early in July. For Particulars apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS. A Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, who will undertake the professional duties on board, may have a free passage.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY TO ENGLAND,

THE SHIP

PYRAMUS,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. John Brodie,

(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

Will sail for London on or about the 20th instant.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

Advertisement.

ANY Gentleman proceeding to Europe, who will undertake the Medical duties of a Ship, to sail for London on or about the 20th Inst. may have a free passage, and his services otherwise remunerated. Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1826.

SECOND *Calcutta Lottery* OF 1826.

TICKETS to be had at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 10th June 1826.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MONICA DE CONCEICAO, late of Bombay, Portuguese, widow, deceased.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MONICA DE CONCEICAO, late of Bombay, Portuguese, widow, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOSEPH MARIA DE GA, MANOEL MARIA DE GA, and JOSEPH MARIA DE MELLO, the sole Executors therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June 1826.

GRANT and WEST, PROCTORS.

AVISO.

APPROVACAO do Testamento e ultima vontade de MONICA DE CONCEICAO viuva habitante de Bombaim ja defunta tendo-as concedida pella Corte Suprema de Judicatura em Bombay a JOZE MARIA DE GA, MANOEL MARIA DE GA, E JOZE MARIA DE MELLO, Testamenteiros nomeado no ditto Testamento: Todas as pessoas interressados nelle sejaõ por este informados do mesmo.—Datado 8 de Junho de 1826.

GRANT E WEST, *Procuradores.*

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of VECESIMUS HALE Esq. late of Bombay, Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM SHOTTON, Esq. one of the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of June 1826.

E. C. MORGAN, PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HOPKINS, late of Bombay, Esq. and late a Solicitor of the said Supreme Court, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court, to THOMAS FREDERICK RANKEN, ALEXANDER FERRIER, and MARTIN WEST, of Bombay, Esquires, the Executors named and appointed in and by the said Will; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of June 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM, PROCTOR.

THE Proprietor of the GENERAL LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS begs leave to announce to the Public, that he has just received, per Pyramus, a supply of Lithographic Materials, and is prepared to execute in Lithography the undermentioned FORMS, &c.

VIZ.

Mercantile Forms and Circulars, of every description.
Custom House Forms,.....ditto.
Military Forms,.....ditto.
Regimental Books,.....ditto.
Troop and Company Books,....ditto.
Paymasters' Books,.....ditto.

N. B.—For the fixed prices of all Mercantile and Military Forms, &c. the Proprietor begs respectfully to inform the Public, that on application at his Office at Girgaum a printed List of Prices may be had.

The printing of Drawings, either in the Ink or Chalk Style, will also be undertaken; and Lithographic Stones let out, either to Amateurs or professed Artists, at a moderate charge.

The Proprietor of the General Lithographic Press also takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that a series of detached VIEWS OF BOMBAY are now in progress, and will be issued from the Press in the month of August following;—the book to contain Six Views, and the price to Non-Subscribers Rs. 12, Subscribers Rs. 8 per copy.

Gen. Litho. Office, Girgaum, 26th May 1826.

[illegible]

सर्वलोकांस खबर [illegible]
ऐसीजे बाळाजीनारणसेट सोनार याची मातोश्री साजुबाईचे घरयेक धोबीतळ्याचे रस्त्यावर लक्षमणजी वोढोजी प्रभु व सुंदरजीभास्करजी प्रभु या दोघांचे घराचे मधें घर अ से जाग्यासुधां त्या घरातुन घर अ रधें जाग्यासुधां मोरोबालक्षुमणजी ला वीकत दील्हेंअसे त्याजवर हर येक कोणावा दंगदावा कीवां गाहा ण असलेंतर आजपासून चवदा रो जांत येवुन वुभेंराहावें नाहीतर म ग खरीदकरणार जबाब देणार ना ही तारीख ९ जुन सन १८२६

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

"The Mahrattas, since they acquired paramount power in this country, have by a wise neglect and indifference which neither encouraged by approval nor provoked by prohibition, rendered this practice very rare"—*Sir John Malcolm.*

"It is pleasing, however, to reflect, that, within the short period that the English power has been established in India, more has been done to eradicate the abominable superstition of its inhabitants than in all the long series of years which have preceded it."—*Old Times Newspaper.**

MR. EDITOR,

Not with the most distant wish or inclination to justify, much less vindicate, the sacrificial rites of the Hindoos, but for the purpose of exposing the left-handed and discreditable means pursued by Mr. Buckingham to excite popular feeling at home, and to bring contempt and reproach on the local Governments and on the chief Officers of the State. Having to do with an able and subtle antagonist—one equally active and persevering, well disciplined in controversy and in stating wishes unhesitatingly rather than what is or has been—equally regardless of facts and circumstances—in short, misstating, misquoting and misplacing, in all possible ways to serve his purpose and mislead people in England. The subject I am about entering upon is of more importance than would appear at first sight, not for the injurious insinuations and charges so lavishly heaped upon people in power in this country, (they have no occasion to heed it), but that it may deceive and possess some weight from its apparent plausibility and semblance of facts, owing to a humane and religious body of people in England, to set them right and show up the hollowness of reasoning and the numberless fallacies as contained in the last No. of the Oriental Herald, and in the preceding one.

To serve as a kind of commentary to the discussion, I will here introduce an Ordinance published by the Supreme Government in 1823, and ordered to be strictly enforced. It breathes a paternal regard towards the Hindoos, and the Government avails itself of every reasonable chance to check the evil complained of, without directly disgusting the mind of the Native, or exciting his religious feelings, by any thing approaching to a sudden or great innovation in their immemorial and sanctified rites and oblations.

We shall see what Mr. B. makes of this judicious and humane interposition. I regret the length of the document, but you will see and admit the necessity of giving it entire.

"It appearing from the expositions of the Hindoo law, that the burning a woman pregnant, or a girl not yet arrived at a full age, or who has borne a son within a period of twenty days, or a daughter within that of a month, is expressly forbidden by the shasters; that the intoxicating a woman for the purpose of burning her, and the burning one WITHOUT HER ASSENT, OR AGAINST HER WILL, IS HIGHLY ILLEGAL; also that a Hindoo woman having a child within three years of age, is not permitted by the shasters to burn herself with the body of her deceased husband, unless some person will undertake to provide a suitable maintenance for the child; that the wife of the brahmin is positively forbidden by the shasters to burn herself, except on the funeral pile of her husband: and that the woman of any other caste is not permitted to burn without the body of her husband, unless absent from him at the time of his death, and immediately on hearing of that event;—you are hereby strictly enjoined to make known these rules, as stated in the foregoing provisions of the Hindoo law, whenever a woman may be desirous of performing the suttee within your district; and after *proceeding yourself* to the spot, or sending a peshear or gomastah, with a Hindoo peon, for the purpose, are to allow or prevent the proposed suttee, according as it may appear conformable, or not, to the provisions of the shaster, applicable to the circumstances of the case.

"You are hereby enjoined to use the utmost care, and make every effort to prevent the ceremony of burning from taking place in any case in which it is not permitted by the Hindoo law; and for that purpose will *ascertain* from the *woman* who is to be burnt, whether she has given *her assent*, and the other particulars above mentioned, relative to her age, &c. In the event of

*A paper not very favorable to the East Indian interests.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

…o is going to be burnt, being less …ears of age, or there being signs of …y, or on her declaring herself to be …ation, or should the people be prepar… her after having intoxicated her, with… assent or against her will, it will be your duty to *prevent the ceremony from taking place*; and to explain to the people, that in the event of their *persisting*, they will *involve* themselves in a *crime*, and *become subject to punishment*. As a woman, having a child under three years of age, is not permitted to burn herself with the body of her deceased husband, unless some person will undertake to provide a suitable maintenance for the child, you will be careful, whenever a person undertakes to do this, to see that a written engagement, in duplicate, on stamped paper, and according to the following form, is entered into and duly attested, and leaving one copy in the possession of the child's nearest of kin, or other proper person on the spot, will transmit the other copy, with your report on the case, to the magistrate.

"FORM OF ENGAGEMENT.

"It being prohibited by the shasters, that the ceremony of suttee should be performed by a woman having an infant under three years of age, unless some person will undertake to provide suitable maintenance for the child, and ——— being consequently prevented from burning herself with the body of her late husband; with a view of removing the above legal objection, I do hereby voluntarily engage to maintain, educate, and support the child or children of the said ——— in a manner suitable to their rank and situation in life, and my ability; and to neglect none of the duties which are incumbent on a father towards his own children.

"In failure whereof, I further engage to make good such sum as the magistrate of the district, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, shall judge it proper to direct."

This beneficent Ordinance of the Government was published, it must be recollected, three years ago, and Mr. B. in the hopes of its being forgotten or its contents in a great measure obliterated from the mind, but more probably from the slight chance he stood of detection or his writings being analyzed and refuted, runs the risk of being contradicted, and rushes headlong to the charge in 1826 (Jan), with truth, consistency, and probability, alike duly estimated and appreciated by persons at all acquainted with the case or residents in this country. Two or three of these accurate and florid passages will suffice, for

"According to them, the Hindoo ought to "enter the flaming pile," and perform the sacrifice in a manner entirely spontaneous and voluntary. Whereas *now* she is tied down, or built into the p le before it is kindled; so that when the fire is applied she cannot escape, but must perish, however much she struggle and pray for deliverance from this dreadful death."

The next extract is still more candid and just.

"But the Hindoo legislators, even of the *worst* class, have not gone farther than *permitting* their followers to immolate themselves under the delusive notion of seeking their own happiness. The very worst of them, we repeat, (for it is a fact that should not be forgotten,) have not sanctioned anything like *force or compulsion* being used … hapless victim, *which the British rulers of India now suffer* to be practised openly, in the face of day, at the very capital of their empire!"

And the last passage from the same abundant and faithful source, is better than all.

"The widow is *built into or fixed* down upon the pile by means of *weights, ropes, and levers*, so as to be *cut off* from that retreat which her own superstition, dark and bloody as it is, has mercifully left open to her. The shasters have prescribed the rites by which, if she please to draw back, she may be restored to her family and caste, and her broken vow expiated. But this door of escape *so provided*, when nature should *shrink* back from *the dreadful* ordeal, *the British Government* has *now suffered* to be inhumanly shut against her."

It is truly pitiable to see a man of talent and knowledge thus forfeit all claim to veracity, by assertions not more utterly false than they are glaringly absurd and improbable: such perversion of facts sets all argument at defiance. As a proof to shew how the British Government have acted towards some Natives who were accessary to force being used in an instance of self-immolation, I give an extract from the Parliamentary Papers, by which it will be seen that the Government act up to their profession. It at once annihilates all the pathetic appeals and tender sentiments of half a dozen pages of the Herald: indeed, it speaks volumes.

"Making allowance for the superstitious prejudices of the Hindoos concerned, and for the ignorance of the Mahomedans, the Court do not discern in any of them the guilt of murder; and viewing the case as one of culpable homicide, sentence the prisoner Buraichee to be imprisoned, with labour, for five years; and the prisoner Sheolol, Bichook, Hurrepal, and Ijrail, to be imprisoned, without labour, for two years from this date."

With an inconsistency peculiarly his own, and with an injudicious haste of violent partisans, a few lines further on his Essay closes with the following admirable paragraph.

"As long, however, as we have life and health, and the means of *freely* addressing our countrymen in the East and the West, we shall never cease to call their attention to the *atrocities practised* under *our* Government in India, until we see *some attempts* made to *ameliorate* the condition of the unhappy beings there subject to the joint tyranny of Superstition on the one hand, and of OPPRESSION on the other."

And this, too, in the face of the meritorious and official record just given from a Court of Justice, and which was laying before him. But what can satisfy a craving appetite? Notwithstanding the positive and unequivocal assertion just made by Mr. B. and the awful denunciation which accompanies it, the annexed will have due weight with impartial men, and show the worthlessness and inefficiency of such tirades.

"In the Deckan, in some instances, the performance of this sacrifice had been prevented by the promise of a pension for the support of the widow and any children dependant on her. Conceiving the preventions, on such conditions, less likely to be attended with general benefit, than to lead to persons pretending a resolution to sacrifice in the hope of being thus rewarded for desisting, we have desired the commissioner to require the magistrates under his authority to abstain from all interference."

We here see that the benevolent intentions of the Government were irremediably defeated, and that, too, by the very persons whom they were solicitous to benefit. This mild and justifiable procedure of the Government to prevent imposition, and in these instances its concomitant perjury, cannot escape the E. of H. Out of GOOD he maketh evil come, and with what he means for irony, candidly exclaims "So much for the profound wisdom of our Indian Legislators."

Having but little to say about the Deccan (not having the originals by me, I cannot advance a step *without* him, consequently can only sift that which he finds *convenient* to give) he moves off to Cuddapah, Chittoor, and Ganjam, in which towns we are furnished with the theoretical opinions of some respectable public functionaries resident at these stations; but before we quit the Deccan, I will select a *petit morceaux* of unfairness and craft quite worthy of the mighty spirit of the profound Oriental Lycurgus, our Ex-Eastern Solon, that will astound his warmest admirers, and throw into utter oblivion all other instances on record in the notable Herald, of misquoting and *falsifying* the *recorded* sentiments of the highest authority on this side the Crishna.

"It is certainly desirable to throw every impediment in the way of self-immolation that can be introduced consistently with the prejudices of the people; *but* we must not infer from the mere circumstance of their silence, that they are at all contented with our innovations. It is mentioned in the accompanying summary, that when the people of the Concan *thought* our Government did not approve of suttees, *they* disclosed no feelings that led *the Gentlemen on the spot* to think they were dissatisfied, yet at that time *the Deccan was filled* with their complaints. Similar measures were apprehended there, and many applications were made to *me* for satisfaction on that head."

To this plain but philanthropic matter-of-fact detail what says the E. of H.? Why, mystifies the passage, and transfers the Gentlemen who are in the Concan to the Deccan, where they never were, to bear complaints that could not and would not reach them in the "Concan," to which district the passage refers, and not to the Deccan. "The *Deccan* was *filled* with complaints," but, wonderful to relate, the gentlemen *on the spot* did not hear the least whisper of dissatisfation." Mr. B does not go across the Penensula, nor chooses to mention the intermediate capital cities of Hyderabad and Nagpour. Their importance, populousness, and mixed character of the inhabitants, might have attracted his notice, but it did not answer his ends, as he well knows the Mahomedans did not prevent their Hindoo subjects from these suicidial acts, and the Mahrattas never interferred. For the present,

Your's obediently,
Bombay, 6th June 1826. Y.

THE LATE COLONEL WILSON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I am sure you will be happy to insert in your paper the following few lines to departed worth.

Your's obediently,
A CONSTANT READER.
Kaira, May 29, 1826.

Let it not be said that Natives are never grateful. I know many instances of strong evidence against that prejudice. I yesterday heard of one of recent occurrence.

The late Colonel Wilson, of the 2d Cavalry, was stationed several years at the Fort of Kurree. Though his post gave him little power, it afforded him opportunities of gaining esteem and commanding respect. His amiable manners won the regard of the whole place. His friendship, and even notice, was courted by all classes of the people; and though he knew his situation too well to interfere in public affairs, it is well known his conduct and example materially influenced them. Among the candidates for his valued friendship, were the chief authorities of the district. They knew what conduct would have substituted displeasure for the favor they sought. That favor gave them public consequence and inward satisfaction; and in avoiding acts that were certain to forf it it, they used the governed well. This effect was quite singular. The people knew the cause of their security, and the object in whom they found it has not been forgot.

The active Minister of Mullar Rao Guickowar Hussonbhoy Salluckbhoy, long a person of great influence at Kurree, was Colonel Wilson's intimate friend during a period of nearly 20 years. The friendship was mutual. It was maintained not by time-serving communications but by personal sacrifices, if those acts can so be called where *self* yields to friend, and one's own gratification to that of another.

Before Hussonbhoy died, he recommended his respectable family to the protection of Colonel Wilson; and to the period of his days this good man was their steady friend, and generous protector. It was one of the last things the Colonel told me, that his high opinion of Hussonbhoy never abated, and that his confidence in his Native friend was never abused.

When intelligence of the Colonel's death reached Kurree, the inhabitants, Mahometans and Hindoos I had almost said strange to say (such occurrences are so rare), held a meeting to express their regret at that mournful event. The shops were closed, and no business was transacted during two days. These facts are the more remarkable, as the Colonel's departure from Kurree took place fourteen years ago; and it could scarcely have been selfish motives that dictated so universal and spontaneous a mark of sorrow and respect.

The high character the Colonel bore among his countrymen, is well known; but the regard he was held in by the Natives, few perhaps are aware of. He had studied their character, and a knowledge of their feelings guided his treatment of them. It was distinguished by that constancy, kindness, and nobleness of disposition, that rendered him to us so esteemed a Friend, and so delightful a Companion.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JUNE 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 171 of 1826.—The following appointments are sanctioned.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Richard Gardiner to be Conductor vice Nesbitt proceeded to Persia.—Date of appointment 28th Feb. 1826.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Henderson, to be conductor vice Westfold deceased —16th May 1826.

No. 172 of 1826.—Mr. A. Weatherhead, Surgeon of the Ship Pyramus, having tendered his services as an Acting Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, so long only as his services may be required, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in consideration of the exigencies of the public service, to accept his offer, and accordingly appoints that Gentleman an Acting Assistant Surgeon for Marine duty from this date.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1826.

No. 173 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon M. T. Keavs, has been appointed from the General Department Assistant Civil Surgeon and also Vaccinator at the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1826.

No. 174 of 1826.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, dated Camp Moondra 6th May 1826, reestablishing a Lock Hospital at Bhooj; and appointing Assistant Surgeon McMorris, to the charge, with authority to entertain the usual establishment, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1826.

No. 175 of 1826.—An Order by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott, dated Camp Mandapoor, 9th March 1826, appointing Lieutenant Shaw, to the charge of the Commissariat with His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and 3d Troop of Horse Artillery during the march to Kaira is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1826.

No. 176 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dunbar, Commandant of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry is allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough agreeably to the Regulations.

Captain G. J. C. Paul, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to England for three years from the date of his embarkation.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant T. R. Billamore, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. T. Gordon, 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1826.

No. 177 of 1826.—The rank of the undermentioned Cadet for the Artillery, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he is permanently posted to the Regiment of Artillery, and dates of Commissions are assigned him as follows.

	Rank as 2d Lieut.	1st Lieut.
George Hutt....	15th Oct. 1825.	30th April 1826.

The following Cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ships Thomas Coutts, Duchess of Atholl and Lord Lowther, on the 2d and 4th Instant, and having produced Certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, they are admitted as such from those dates. The Cadets for the Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers are promoted to Cornets and 2d Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns —Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.

No. 801, Messrs. Charles Forbes Jackson,—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts on the 2d June 1826.

816 " Robert Hillier Richards, Do. do.

Artillery.

783 " Thomas W. Hicks —arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1826.

759 " John Edward Scott Waring,—arrived on the Ship Duchess of Atholl, on the 4th June 1826.

Engineers.

818 Mr. Walter Scott,—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1826.

Infantry.

710 Messrs. Henry John Harrison Christopher—arrived on the Ship Thomas Coutts, on the 2d June 1826.

772 " Henry Ashe,—arrived on the Ship Th… Coutts, on the 6th June 1826.

791 " William Temple Conrad Scriven.—D… do.

792 " Lorne Morshead McIntyre,—Do. do.

796 " Fitzherbert Williams,—Do. do.

798 " John Munro Mitchell,—Do. do.

808 " Gordon Travers Cooke,—Do. do.

810 " Frederick Tevynam,—Do. do.

832 " Claude Clifton Lucas,—Do do.

842 " Charles George Graham Munro,—Do. do.

853 " Henry Dolphin,—Do. do.

720 " William Denman.—arrived on the Ship Lord … on the 4th June, 1826.

… Frederick Hunter Brown.—arrived on … ess of Atholl on the 4th June 1826.

781 … Threshie,—Do. do.

797 " John … Auld.—Do. do.

799 " John Ro… Willoughby.—Do. do.

819 " Benjamin H…

824 " William From…

Bombay Castle, 8…

No. 178 of 1826.—Assistant … has been appointed in the General … Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at Surat.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Marine Department; viz.

Junior Captain Wm. Manwaring, acting Commodore, to be Commodore vice Beaty, resigned.

Junior Captain Wm. Bruce to be a Senior Captain vice Beaty retired.—Date of Rank 10 November 1824

First Lieutenant D. Anderson, to be a Junior Captain, vice Bruce promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant J. McDowall, to be a first Lieutenant vice Anderson promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Thomas Clendon to be a Second Lieutenant vice McDowall promoted.—Do. Do.

Junior Captain T Blast, to be Senior Captain vice Barnes deceased.—Do. 10th Dec. Do.

First Lieutenant John M. Guy, to be a Junior Captain vice Blast promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant R. Moresby, to be a first Lieutenant vice Guy promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman George Pilcher, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Moresby promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant G. Vernon, to be a first Lieutenant vice Searight deceased.—Do. 27th May 1825.

Senior Midshipman Henry Warry, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Vernon promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman H. N. T. E. Pinching, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Armstrong deceased.—Do. 6th July Do.

First Lieutenant G. Herne, to be a Junior Captain, vice Maxfield retired.—Do. 9th July 1825.

Second Lieutenant R. Lloyd, to be a first Lieutenant vice Herne promoted —Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman E Wybard, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Lloyd promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman Hugh Rose, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Davis deceased.—Do 15th July Do.

Junior Captain Philip Maughan, to be a Senior Captain, vice Sealy deceased.—Do. 1st Sept. Do.

First Lieutenant T. K. Terrell, to be a Junior Captain vice Maughan promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant Wm. L Clements, to be a first Lieutenant vice Terrell promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman G. Harvey, to be a Second Lieutenant vice Clements promoted.—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant R. Lowe, to be a first Lieutenant vice Pratt pensioned.—Do. 28th Oct. Do.

Senior Midshipman W. R. Hayman, to be Second Lieutenant vice Lowe promoted,—Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant Charles Wells, to be a first Lieutenant vice Robinson deceased.—Do. 17th April 1826.

Senior Midshipman A. H. Nott to be a Second Lieutenant vice Wells promoted.—Do. Do.

… Junior …

First Lieutenant C. F. Grice to be a Junior Captain vice Herne deceased.—Do. 23d April Do.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Powell to be a first Lieutenant vice Grice promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman W. Hodges to be a Second Lieutenant vice Powell promoted —Do. Do.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Lowe, to be a first Lieut. vice Powell deceased.—Do. 8th May Do.

Senior Midshipman Alfred S. Williams to be a Second Lieutenant vice Lowe promoted.—Do. Do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5th June 1826.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
9TH JUNE 1826.

Mr. W. Newnham, Secretary with the Honorable the Governor.

Mr. W. H. Wathen, Persian Secretary with the Honorable the Governor.

Mr. D. Greenhill, to take charge of the Secret, Political and Military Departments during the absence of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. A. Steel, Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Judicial, General, and Marine Departments during the absence of Mr. Newnham.

Mr. W. Clerk to conduct the duties of Persian Secretary to Goverument during the absence of Mr. Wathen.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1826.

EXCHANGE:

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d.
Calcutta..21 days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 21 do. par.
A five per cent loan open.

The H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol, Capt. E. M. Daniel, from England the 8th March, and the H. C. Ship Lowther Castle, Capt. Charles Steward, last fr… St. Helena, have arrived during the … but they of course add nothing … stock of European intelligen…

the Coutts, and which, though not very interesting, is quite overwhelming when brought to bear on the pages of a weekly journal in India. There have been, besides, numerous other arrivals, which with the lists of passengers will be found under the usual head.

The following were the prices of British stocks on the 7th March.

3 per Cent Coins. 76⅛ 77⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ 78¼	New 4 per Cent. 94¼ ⅜ ⅜ 95
Ditto Acct. 76½ 77 76¼ 77½ ⅜ 78½	India Bonds 31 dis
3½ per Cent. 86 85 ⅛	Ex. Bills 1000/. 1 pm par
3½ per Cent. Red.	Ditto 500/. par 2 pm
	Ditto Sm[illegible]
	Lottery Tic[illegible]

We understand that a [illegible]bar was held at the C[illegible] house on Wednesday [illegible] numerously attended. [illegible]he different chiefs and by the princi[illegible]en Deoo Si Soonderjee, [illegible]duced to the Hon'ble the [illegible], was invested with a Kilaat, honorary dress &c. on the occasion of a Jaghire being granted to him, as a reward of the valuable services rendered by his father and himself to the Hon'ble Company's Government.

Lord Lauderdale, whose opinions on many subjects of political economy differ from those of many of the most celebrated cultivators of this science, has protested in the House of Lords against the measures relative to the currency, and anticipates the most fatal injury to the country from their adoption.

It is asserted in the Times that the Duke of Wellington's mission to Russia is to prevail on the new Autocrat to agree to some arrangement for emancipating Greece without the application of force, and thus to take away any pretext for a war with Turkey, The settlement proposed for Greece is said to be that the islands and peninsula shall be subject to a constitutional monarchy, not connected immediately with any other power, but under the joint protection of England, Austria, and Russia.

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and France, on principles of reciprocity, had been finally adjusted, and had received the signatures of the negociators.

Whether it is to be attributed to the national character for caution and wariness, we do not pretend to say, but certainly Scotland by the last accounts appears to have felt comparatively little of the depression which had been experienced in the English money market. It had been proposed by ministers to place the English banking establishments on a new and firmer footing, and also to make some alterations in the currency, the principal of which was the prevention of the issue of £1 notes. It was supposed that these new regulations would be also carried into effect in Scotland, and much opposition had shewn itself to the proposed changes in that part of the United Kingdom. The healthy men of the North did not think it reasonable, because the sickly sons of the South stood in need of physic, that they who did not require it should also be drenched and dosed. Meetings had been held at many places, and almost universal confidence appeared to be felt in the present banking system. The Edinburgh Scotsman, who may be considered a very good authority on all questions of political economy, is however in favour of the utility of the new measures, but in reference to their unpopularity thinks that a fitter time might be selected for their introduction.—"It is the extreme of folly," says the paper to which we have alluded, "to attempt to cram turtle down the throats of those who prefer sour crout or pease brose. The present delusion will speedily pass away; and we have no doubt that some such alteration will be solicited from Ministers as that which has now been so contemptuously rejected; but in our present temper we had better be left to chuckle over our one-pound notes, our independence, kilts, and perfect money system."

The thieves in Edinburgh must either be reduced to sad shifts, or have become extremely moderate in their ideas. Instead of breaking into the houses as formerly, the most daring of them content themselves with removing and carrying off the lock handles and brass plates from the doors. This new species of robbery, it is said, had not only created a great sensation among the Modern Athenians, but has deeply wounded their self-vanity; as it is supposed to imply a belief on the part of the thieves, that there is nothing within the doors worth stealing.

A Scotch paper, in alluding to the support afforded in the House of Lords by Lord Melville to the proposed new banking regulations, has the following remark:

"How could Lord MELVILLE be so ill informed respecting the state of commercial opinion in his native country, as to believe that such a sweeping innovation would be quietly submitted to.—His Lordship has studied the character of his countrymen to very little purpose if he does not know, that though they have often suffered statesmen to sport with their political rights, they are tenacious and resolute beyond even the Dutchman or New Englander, in every thing that touches their pecuniary interest"

Will it be believed this unjust character of his countryman was written by a Scotch Editor, and published in a Scotch Newspaper? Such is the case, however, and it is only one of the sad signs of the times that the good old national feeling which used to prevail beyond the Tweed is fast on the decline. A spark of it may perhaps still be found among the *gillies* of Lochabar.

The labours of the Society established in Aberdeen for promoting general attention to the best means of curing butter, have been attended with the happiest results, and that ancient city is likely to remain unrivalled in that particular article. Mr. Hume approved highly of the specimens which he tasted during the late visit he paid as Rector to the University.

Considerable distress prevailed among the manufacturing classes in Glasgow and Paisley, and there appeared very little prospect of any immediate amendment in their circumstances.

Tempora Mutantur.—It is remarked as a matter of surprise in a Scotch paper, that at a Ball at Leith (the Modern Pirœus) in February last only fifteen ladies were present, though similar assemblies had on former occasions been crowded with company. In the same paper it is stated that on the opening (about the same time) of Dr. Hope's chemical class for ladies, the bridges were encumbered with about seventy carriages. Every *beau* who wishes now to make himself agreeable in ladies' society, must learn to talk of acids and alkalies, chemical affinities and the attraction of aggragation. Instead of the old unscientific love-makings, with darts and flames, and other unmeaning nonsense, a new and improved nomenclature will be introduced, which, though less impassioned, will be more precise and determined, and better suited to the subdued and regulated nature of the tender passion, as it generally appears in very scientific ladies.

Among other wonders of this wonderfull age, it may be mentioned that Lord C. Somerset, Governor of the Cape, who has been so long vituperated as one of the worst of despots and tyrants, has received on his embarkation for England universally marked attention from the Colonists; and his departure appears to be generally regretted.—Somebody must be in the wrong.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of genius (we mean imaginative genius, if the term is correct) to enjoy a great store of the good things of this world. Sir Walter Scott stood almost a single and memorable instance to the contrary, and had accumulated an unexampled fortune from his works, acknowledged and unacknowledged, the proceeds from which, we believe, the breath of spite or envy never dared to whisper was undeserved. We are therefore sorry to state that the failure of the well-known publishers Constable and Co. of Edinburgh, has deeply involved the great poet and novelist of the North; and if we may believe the accounts we have received, his favourite residence of Abbotsford is all that is likely to remain to him. Sir Walter is said to have borne his losses with the greatest cheerfulness and equanimity; and we have heard that when a friend condoled with him on his misfortunes, his reply was, "I have some stuff in me yet," and we have little doubt that he has still some as good as he has ever yet put forth. It is rather singular that the Morning Herald had some time before predicted the distress in the bookselling and publishing line, and was much vituperated by some other of the London prints on the occasion. The failure, however, of Constable and Whittaker, and we believe of another publishing firm of considerable reputation, has proved that a newspaper prophecy may be sometimes fulfilled.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence.

To CAPTAIN ALEX. CHRYSTIE,
H. C. S. THOMAS COUTTS.

DEAR SIR,—As a mark of esteem for the attention and kindness you have universally evinced towards us, during our voyage from England, we beg the favor of your acceptance of a piece of Plate of Guineas 50 value, which can be deemed only a small and inadequate tribute by those who have witnessed the good qualities of the heart, so eminently blended with your professional character.

(Signed), J. L. WILSON,
M. PALMER,
M. ARROW,
J FORBES,
R. WARD,
D. WILSON,
A. HENNING,
C. HAGGART,
G. T. COOKE,
R. RICKARDS,
W. SCOTT,
G. M. MITCHELL,
W. T. SCRIVEN,
J. H. CHRISTOPHER,
H. ASHE,
C. F. JACKSON,
L. MACINTYRE,
F. WILLIAMS,
F. TWYNHAM,
C. MUNRO,
C. LUCAS.

Bombay, 8th June 1826.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in receiving your letter of this day's date, requesting my acceptance of a piece of Plate as a tribute of respect for my attention to you during a short, but particularly pleasant voyage from England, on board of the Thomas Coutts.

This mark of your kindness and esteem is accepted with a heartfelt acknowledgment, and will be kept as a remembrance of those whose society during the passage rendered it so extremely agreeable.

That you may long enjoy health and happiness, is the sincere wish of,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful Friend,
ALEX. CHRYSTIE.

TO
MRS. WILSON,
MISS PALMER,
" ARROW,
HON'BLE JOHN FORBES,
REV. R. WARD,
CAPTAIN DAVID WILSON,
LIEUT. HAGGART,
" HENNING R. N.
MESSRS. G. T. COOKE,
" R. H. RICKARDS.
" WALTER SCOTT,
" W. T. SCRIVEN,
" J. H. CHRISTOPHER,
" G. M. MITCHELL,
" H. ASHE,
" C. F. JACKSON,
" L. MACINTYRE,
" F. WILLIAMS,
" F. TWYNHAM,
" C. MUNRO.
" C. LUCAS.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet Henry Ash, Infantry.
Cadet C. Clifton Lucas, Ditto.
Cadet L. M. Macintyre, Ditto.
Cadet Gordon Cooke, Ditto.
Cadet William T. C. Scriven, Ditto.
Cadet Henry Dolphin, Ditto.
Cadet Henry Christopher, Ditto.
Cadet T. Williams, Ditto.
Lieutenent C. Haggart, 1st B. E. Regt.
Cadet Walter Scott, Engineers,
Cadet John Mitchell, Infantry.
Cadet F. Twynam, Ditto.
Lieutenant J. M. Maclean, 89th Regt.
Cadet J. Willoughby, Infantry.
Cadet J. E. Scott Waring, Artillery.
Cadet Frederick Hunter Brown, Infantry.
Cadet W. B. Salmon, Ditto.
Cadet John W. Auld, Ditto.
Cadet Henry Crockett, Ditto.
Major Farquharson, 22d Regt. N. I.
Captain Fosbery, M. N. I.
Cadet Thos. W. Hicks,
Cadet Chas. Jackson, Cavalry.
Cadet W. Deman, Infantry.
Captain J. Logan, 6th Madras Lt. Cavalry.
Lieutenant George Forster, 6th Ben. Lt. Cavalry.
Cadet Robert Richards, Cavalry.
Captain J. S. Smith, 4th Dragoons.
Lieutenant D. C. F. Scott, 3d Lt. Cavalry.
Lieutenant W. C. Bell, 2d E. Regt.
Lieutenant J. M. Shortt, 13th Regt.
Major James Elder, 1st E. Regt.
Captain W. Shaw, 18th M. N. I.
Lieutenant R. Lewis, 4th Lt. Dragoons,
Asst. Surgeon B. Phillipson, Medical Est.
Captain J. Jameson, 3d Cavalry.
DEPARTURE.—Alex. Ore, 1st E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 3d. Ship Eliza, Captain D. Oliver, from Calcutta 16th March 1826.
Do. Ship Darius, Captain Thomas Bowen, from London 27th December 1825.
Do. Ship Elphinstone, Captain A Mc-Lean, from Calcutta 25th February 1826, Madras 3d April.
Do. Ship Caledonia, Captain T. H. Johnstone, from Bengal.
Do. 4th The Hon'ble Company's Ship Duchess of Atholl, Captain E. M. Daniel, from England 8th March 1826.
Do. Ship Sultan, Captain Thomas Mitchell, from Persian Gulph 11th May.
Do. French Brig Landa's, Ca[illegible] weny, from Bordeaux 13th Jan[illegible]
Do. Hon'ble Company's Ship Lo[illegible] Captain Charles Steward, from Engla[illegible] from St. Helena,
June 5th Ship Bombay Castle, Captain William Durant, from China 16th March.
Do. Guicawar Ship Anunpersad, Nacodah Mahamed Amin, from the Island of Bat in the Gulph of Cutch 26th May.
Do. 6th Ship Mary Anne, Captain Thomas Macdonell, from Calcutta 11th April 1826.
Do. Brig Seaton, Narquedah Abdulla bin Salleem, from Zanzebar 25th April.
Do. 7th Off the Sunken Rock the Portuguese Brig Dezempinho. Captain J. Thomas de Aguerie, from Demaun,

Passengers per Ship Darius---Captain F Fosbery, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. B. Phillipson Mr. J. Trotter, and Mr. E. Fallon,

Passengers per Ship Elphinstone---Captain Webster, Lieut. McLean, Mr. J. Suter, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, and 4 Misses Hogg.

Passengers per Hon'ble Company's Ship Duchess of Athol.—Captain J. Logan, Commanding H. C Recruits of the Madras Establishment. Lieut. George Foster, Bengal Establishment, Mr. Trevillian Writer. Messrs. C. Threshier, Mr. J. Willoughby, Mr. J. E. Scott Waring, Mr. W. Auld, Mr. F. C. H. Brown, Mr. Robert Armstrong. Died 20th May last, Mr. B. T. Crocket, Mr. B T. Salmon, Cadets, Mr. George B. Kenthorne, and Mr. J. James Frushard, Volunteer for Bombay Marine, 25 Hon'ble Company's Marine Boys, 150 Hon'ble Company's Recruits, 3 Servants, and 6 Women.

Passengers per Hon'ble Company's Ship Lord Lowther.---Mrs. Bazett Doveton, Miss Eliza Read, Major Farquharson, 22d Regiment N. I., Major J. Elder, 1st B. E. Regiment, Captain Drysdale, 50th Regiment M. N. I., Lieutenant D. Scott, Cavalry; Cadet Deman J. M. Johnston Free Mariner.

Passengers per Ship Bombay Castle.---W. P. Legeyt Esq. T. Fox Esq and D. Campbell.

Passengers per Ship Mary Anne.---Capt. Shaw, N. I, Lieut. W. C. Bell, 2d B. E. Regt. and Lieut. T. H. Broadhead, H. C. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—June 3d French Barque Vergenie. Captain F. Naud, to Marseilles.
Do. Brig Grecian, Captain L. Bouch, to Liverpool.
4th Ship Shah Byramgore, Captain J. Crockett, to China.
Do. Barque Fortune, Captain John Gilkison, to Greenock.
8th Ship Francis Warden, Captain W. Webster, to China.

Passengers by Barque Fortune.—Mrs. Cadenhead, Mrs. Ledge, and Mr. Ibbs.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---21st H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise, from the Cape of Good Hope.
do. Ship Belle Alliance, Captain George Honaer, from Rangoon, 29th April.
do. Ship Robarts, Capt. R. Roe, from Chedaba 19th April.
Do. 23 H. M. Ship Fly, Captain Wetherall, from Rangoon.
Do. H. M. Ship Atholl, Capt. J. A. Murray, from England,
Do. Ship Mermaid, Capt. A. Yates, from Cheduba 18th April.
Do. 25th H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, from Bombay 10th April.
Do. Brig Maria, Captain L. Ringwold, Columbo 18th April.
Do. 28th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Capt. Thornton, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.---May 31st, Brig Dotterel, Capt. J. Hunter, for Calcutta.
Do. 23d, Ship Ganges, Captain Lloyd, for Calcutta,---26th, H. M. Ship Pandora, Cap. W. C. Jervoise, for Trincomalee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---May 16, Ship Ganges, E. M. Boultbee, from London 1st December, Cape of Good Hope 24th February, and Madras 9th May.
May 18th Ship Penang Merchant, R. Allport, from Cape of Good Hope 11th March, Madras 29th April, and Coringa 13th May.

Passengers, per Ganges, from London.---Mr. John Moffatt Mills. Civil Service. Mr. B Richards Free Merchant. Messrs. Thomas Quinn, Edmond Talbot, C. Cordrington, Charles Toulmin, Charles Toulmin, Charles Ekins, J. P. Walker, Charles Norgate, Richard Ellis Edward Robertson, L. P. Eld, George Johnston, and E. Scott Waring, Cadet; and two Native Women.

From Madras.---Mr. Robinson and two Children, Captain J. Wadle; Lieut. Neufville; Mr. A. Fonteyrand, Merchant; and six Native Servants.

Per Penang Merchant, from Cape of Good Hope, ---Mrs. Allport and Child.

DEPARTURES.---May 14th Ship Good Hope, J. Douglas, for London.
May 15th Ship Roscoe, J. Hargraves, for Liverpool.
Schooner Venus, T. Waddle, for Penang.
May 16th Ship Mellikel Bahar, D. Sterling, for Straits and China.
Do. Jane, L. W. Moncrieff, for Rangoon.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—April 20 H. C. Chattered Ship Java, T. Driver, from Calcutta 25th March.
21, Brig Eliza, B. J. Botelho, from Macao 9th March, and Singapore 7th April.

DEPARTURES.—April 15, Brig Homer, W. Foster for Beverly.
16, H. M. Ship Slaney, S. Thornton, Esq. Captain, for Rangoon.
Ship Mary, C. Lindam, for Malacca and Singapore.—*Pinang Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.--At Mhow, on the 26th May, the Lady of Captain Rybot, 2d Cavalry, of a daughter.
On Friday 2d June, at Geo. Norton's Esq. Mazagon, Mrs B. L. Stater, of a Daughter.
At Mazagon, on the 9th instant, the Lady of Luis F. de Silva, Esq. second Daughter of Sir. Roger de Faria, of a Son.

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO [illegible] BOMBAY COU[illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

DEATH.—On Thursday the 1st Inst. Mr. Wm. Butterworth, after a painful illness for upwards of 6 months' which he bore with Christian fortitude, and sincerely regretted by his family.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Masulipatam, on the 20th May, Henry Vibart, Esq. of the Mad. C. S. to Mary Rose, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Campbell, Esq. of Ballochyle, Argylespire.

BIRTHS.—At Belgaum, on the 8th May, the Lady of Lieut. Fred. Welland, 23d Regt. or W. L. I. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 25th May Jessie, the Daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughes, aged 2 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 25th May, David, infant Son of Mr, G. Vanderwart, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.

DEATHS.—At St. Thome, on the 27th May Sophia' Philipins Daughter of the late Philip Burlton. Esq of Wick ham Mills in the County of Essex.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dacca, on the 7th of April last, by the Reverend W. Parish, Charles Ridges. Esq. Planter, to Miss Ann Hayward.

At Cawnpore, on the 1st May, W. H. Valpy, Esq. C. S. to Caroline Jeffreys, seventh Daughter of the Revd R. Jeffreys, Rector of Throeking, Herts.

At Monghir, on the 12th May, Mr. William Kennedy, to Miss Maria Ledlie, Daughter of the late Noble Ledlie, Esq., of Calcutta, Attorney at Law.

At Meerut, on the 14th May, Lieut. C. D. Blair, 10th Light Cavalry, to Miss M. C. Creighton.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Lieut. J. T. Lane, of the Bengal Artillery, to Lydia Emma, fourth and youngest Daughter of the late Richard Blechynden, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. William Robert Fenwick, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Denty, of Howrah.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah, on the 26th April, the Lady of the Reverend Joseph Laurie, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain A. Watkins, 7th Regt Light. Cavalry, of a Son.

At Ghazeepoor, on the 6th May, the Lady of M. J. Lemarchand, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th May, Mrs. J. U. Sherriff, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May. the Lady of P. Turnbull, Esq. of a Son.

At Howrah, on the 18th May, the Lady of Captain George Wise, of the Ship Jangeer, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Saugor, on the 26th March, on his way from Candeish to Cawnpore, to the assistance of a newly widowed relative, Capt. Robert Ogilby, 23d Regt. N. I.

On the 26th March, on board the Honorable Company's Ship Edinburgh, off Madagascar, in the 25th year of his age, Capt. Luke Roddam Hume, of the 14th Regt. B. N. I. fifth and youngest Son of the Rev. Robert Hume.

At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. George Brown, late a First Mate of the H. C. Marine, aged 29 years.

At Dum-Dum, on the 13th May, Lieut. John Brady, of the Ben. Artillery, aged 20 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, Mr. Samuel Barlow Wood, of the Military Accountant's Office.

At Calcutta, on the 14th May, Mr. John Bellis,

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, Mr. John Payne Senior, aged 53 years.

On the 17th May, in Fort William, the infant child of Lieut. Butt, of H. M. 1st Royal Regt. aged 3 days.

On the 18th May, in Fort William, J. W. Boyd, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, in the Honorable Company's Service, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the 19th May, Lieut. Angus John Miller, of H. M. 47th Regt. of Foot, aged 26 years.

Madras Intelligence.

MAY 26, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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H. M. Ship *Atholl*, Captain Murray, from Sierra Leone 16th January, last from the Cape, has arrived since our last Report, Also, the Ship *Mermaid*, Captain Yates, from Cheduba, the 18th of April.

Passengers by the Mermaid.—Captain Smith, Lieuts. Daviniere, White, E. J. Gascoigne, Ensign C. Stafford, and the Left Wing of the 18th N. I. also a Detachment of Pioneers.

It appears that on the 2d of February, H. M. Ship *Atholl* captured the Brazilian Brig *Active*, having on board 168 Slaves—took 18 of her Crew, and sent the vessel to Sierra Leone.

The following is an Extract of a Letter of the 2d Instant, which we have received from Penang.

"Colonel Godwin and a part of H. M. 41st* are now here, having put in for provisions and water; and will be off, I suppose, in about a week."

* On the Golconda.

By the arrival of H. M. *Fly* we have received Penang Papers to the 22d Ultimo, from which we give some Extracts.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 25.

The 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, commanded by Major Ross, lately arrived from Cheduba, is expected to march to Vellore in about six days. The state of this gallant corps is highly creditable to both Officers and men. The passage from the River above Prome across the Arracan Mountains, which the Bengallees supposed to be almost impracticable, was accomplished in eight marches, without the loss of a man, and only two were brought in sick. The enemy do not appear to have been much pleased with the intimation of its being determined to send a detachment to ascertain the practicability of that route, but they were at our feet and dare not oppose it. An admirable survey of the road, we are told, has been completed —The only difficulty experienced in the march was in procuring water, but some idea of the nature of the passes may be formed from the fact that the detachment crossed one river fifty-one times; thirty-two of which occurred in the course of one day's march.

[*Madras Courier, May* 30.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLUMBO.—May 10th Arrived Brig Maria, E. Daviot, Master, from Cochin—Passengers Chevalier De Renzie, Mr. Charles W. Hogg, Jandergee Dadebay Parsee and his Servant Don Carolies Appen Gabriel Appo.

12th, Ship Royal Charlotte, R. Dudman, Master, from Penang and Sincapore.

POINT DE GALLE —May 10th, Sailed Ship Futty Elloyshah, Nacudah, Dhiujee, for Malay Coast and Penang—Passengers 27 Natives.

TRINCOMALIE.—April 20th, Sailed Schooner Eliza, Tindal Nicolan, for Columbo—Passengers Lieut. Colonel H. Fraser, and Servants, and 5 Men of the Royal Artillery and gun Lascars.—*Ceylon Govt. Gaz.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	22d May 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
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THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 13th May 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Mallock, M. D. 16th Light Dragoons, is appointed to the Medical Charge of the 47th Regiment, during the absence of Surgeon Millar, on Medical Certificate, or until further orders. Assistant Surgeon Mallock will afford Medical aid to the Invalids about to proceed from the Upper Provinces to the Presidency.

The Division Order by Major General Dalzell, under date the 27th January last, directing Captain Debnam, 13th Light Infantry, to deliver over charge of the Depots at Berhampore, to Lieutenant Harris, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, and to repair to the Presidency in order to join Major Dennie's Detachment in Fort William, is confirmed.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Frith, Commanding His Majesty's 38th Regiment, dated the 1st Instant, nominating the following temporary Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Staff, to the Regiment during its separation in progress to Berhampore, are confirmed.

Lieutenant H. Grimes, Acting Adjutant with the Left Wing.

Lieutenant W. H. Minchin, Acting Quarter Master with the Right Wing.

Colour Serjeant John Airey, Acting Serjeant Major with the Left Wing.

Serjeant Martin Byrne, Acting Quarter Master Serjeant with the Right Wing.

Brevet Major and Captain Bunce, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, has Leave of Absence for One Year, with permission to remain behind his Corps, to commense from the date of Embarkation of the Regiment for Great Britain.

Captain Snow, and Lieutenant Heming, of the 67th, have the Commander in Chief's Leave to precede the Regiment to England, which they will rejoin immediately upon its arrival.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieut. Colonel Cassidy, Commanding His Majesty's 31st Regiment to Lieutenant Kingdom, of that Corps, for One Month from the 10th April last, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence for the periods specified, viz:

4th Dragoons---Captain Parlby, to England, for Two Yeass from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

16th Lancers---Captain Luard, to England, for Two Years from date of Embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Lowe, Ditto ditto, on urgent private affairs.

38th Foot---Captain Law, One Month from 13th Instant, with permission to remain at Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Johnston, Two Months from 13th Instant, to remain at Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

44th Foot ---Captain Jacobs Four Months from 25th May, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

47th Foot.---Major Ramsay, One Month from 1st May. to proceed on the River for the benefit of his health.

47th Foot.---Lieutenant Murray, to England for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his health.

Lieutenant Miller, Ditto ditto, ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th May 1826.

The Commander in Chief avails himself of the services of Lieut. Col. McGregor, 59th Foot, on his way up the River to join his Regiment, to prepare the necessary Regulations for the Government of the Depot for His Majesty's Regiments at Chinsurah, for His Lordship's approval and confirmation. The Lieutenant Colonel will therefore be pleased to remain in Charge of that Station until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Tidy, His Majesty's 14th Foot, is appointed to the Command of the Depot at Chinsurah, and Major Dennie, who was temporarily appointed to that charge, will proceed to join his Corps by water at his convenience.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

20th Foot,—Lieutenant John Maclean, 7th May, 1826.

30th Foot,---Lieutenant W. Baxter 14th May, 1826.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Sale, Commanding His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, dated the 19th ultimo, nominating the following temporary Commissioned and Non-commissioned Staff to the Regiment during its separation in progress to Berhampore, are confirmed,

Captain Aitkin, Acting Interpreter to the Right Wing.

Lieutenant Sutherland, Acting Adjutant.---Ditto Left Wing.

Ensign Sibley, Acting Quarter Master ditto ditto ditto.

Serjeant Thomas Driver, Acting Serjeant Major ditto ditto ditto.

Corporal James Dawson, Acting Quarter Master Serjeant ditto ditto ditto.

By Order of the Commander in Chief,
A. MACDONALD,
Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India.

The North Eastern Frontier of Persia, is at present the seat of war, having been violated by an Usbek force, under Rehman Kuli Khan; the second son of the late Raheem Khan of Khiwa. He entered Khorasan in January, at the head of 30,000 men, and attacked, and took Ak-Derbend, a Fortress commanding an important pass. It was bravely defended by the Troops of Seid Mohammed Khan, but was obliged to yield to the superior number of the assailants. The male prisoners were put to death, the females sent into captivity. The force with which Rehman Kuli Khan left Khiwa is said not to have exceeded 12,000 men, but it was swelled rapidly to the amount above stated, by the occasion of Turcoman adventurers from all directions.

After the capture of Ak Derbend, the Khan advanced to Meshed, and made demonstrations for its siege. The place was crowded with people, who had sought refuge within its gates from the devastating bands of Turcomans, who spread through the country, and advanced even to Nishapoor. In consequence of the augmented number of inmates, provisions became scarce; bread rose from fifteen maunds to two and a half for a Rupee, and great distress was apprehended. Luckily, a heavy fall of snow compelled the Usbek army to retire, on which they marched to Serekhs, five days journey to the S. E. of Meshed. At the date of the late advices, Rehman Kuli Khan remained at that place, and was engaged in erecting a fortress on the banks of the Tejan, in its vicinity. It was fully expected that he would advance again in the spring.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the most successful cultivators of the Sanscrit Language, and whose studies were turned to the most beneficial account, died at Liverpool, December 30, 1824. He was professor of Sanscrit and Hindu Literature at Haylebury. He is the well known author of the Catalogue of Sanscrit Manuscripts in the Royal Library at Paris. It was originally compiled in 1807, during a visit paid by Mr. Hamilton to France, at which period, no person in that country was acquainted with the Sanscrit Language. Mr. Hamilton was the first who reduced this part of the Royal Library to order. The Catalogue was translated by Mons. Langles, and extended by notes taken chiefly from Dalrymple's Repertory and the Asiatic Researches. It appeared originally in the Magasin Encyclopedique, but some copies were published in a collective shape, in a small octavo volume of 118 pages. Mr. Hamilton is the author of various Notices in English Journals relative to the ancient Geography of India, which are exceedingly curious and interesting, and will be tran[illegible] and published in the Journal Asiatique.

Balthazar Solvyn, author of Sketches of [illegible] Hindus, died at Antwerp in January last. His Sketches, though not very picturesque, are very faithful delineations, and he must have been a man of very laborious and observant research. The Engravings executed by himself, and published in Calcutta, are very rude; but they are highly prized on the Continent, and we know an instance in which 100 guineas were given for a copy. A very superior edition, however, in two large, or four half volumes folio, was published at Paris in 1806-1810.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 18.

Just as we were about to close the Press, we received Cape Papers of February and March. His Excellency Lord CHARLES SOMERSET sailed for England on the 5th March, in the *Atlas*, China Ship.

Previous to his Lordship's departure, he had partaken of a public dinner given by the heads of departments. The chair was filled by Sir J. Trutter who, we are told, in a speech delivered with much feeling, proposed his Lordship's health. His Lordship in reply appeared much affected. However painful he said the *temporary* separation, "he considered it the most direct and dignified mode he could adopt to protect that which was dearer to him than life—his honour."

A Dinner was also given to His Excellency by the inhabitants of Cape Town, Captain HARINGTON in the chair. After the dinner His Lordship's carriage was drawn to the Castle by numerous friends. From the sentiments expressed at these parties, from the respectability of the company expressing them, and from the circumstances attending his Lordship's embarkation, we gather that he has been misrepresented, and that some circumstances connected with his personal character as Governor have been much exaggerated.

[*India Gaz. May* 18.

The Periodical Press in this country has become a subject of deep interest at the India-House, if we may judge from the extract of a Public Letter, addressed to the Supreme Government, and which will be found in another part of our paper. In regard to one Journal, there appears to us that there will be some difficulty in executing the order—we mean the Government Gazette, of which we believe every officer in the Army is a Proprietor, deriving profits from its sale, which are paid over to a most excellent and benevolent purpose—the support of the Orphan School. Whether the sacred nature of this appropriation will raise an exception in favour of the Gazette of Authority we cannot say; and we confess, that at this moment the subject is surrounded by so many important incidents, and *under existing circumstances* carries so anomalous and strange an aspect, that we dare not approach it. Were we not, indeed, deeply interested in the fox-and-goose-game now playing at home with the Public Press of this country, we should avoid alluding to it at all. Our own regard to authority and established rules is too well known to require of us to expatiate upon it; and it is out of no disrespect to the Court of Directors, when we say that as far as we have yet been able to regard the important measure they have adopted, it is one which in its execution will in all likelihood disappoint them. It requires, however, a very thorough and dispassionate examination in all its bearings, before we venture to pronounce upon its justice, legality, and good policy. A strict interpretation of existing Regulations might perhaps appear to some to preclude us from entering into the subject; but we are *encouraged* by the very great indulgence shewn in the interpretation of these rules, and we are moreover, we think, *entitled* to give our opinion on this, as on any other subject, provided we do it "decorously;" for the Regulations themselves declare that they do not "preclude individuals from offering in a temperate and "decorous manner, through the channel of "the Newspapers, their own views and sentiments relative to matters AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY." With this beacon before us, and this authority to warrant us, we may take an early opportunity of turning again to this subject. The order is obviously issued under an impression, that the Rules and Regulations are most strictly enforced under the present Government—an impression, naturally enough taken up, from observing the steps in regard to ARNOTT and the late CALCUTTA JOURNAL, and without considering the probable consequences of the home-measures that followed these steps. In point of fact, however, it finds the Press more free than ever, and comes to operate under circumstances the very reverse of those anticipated. In the mean time it is due to ourselves, to inform the Subscribers to the JOHN BULL, that the same principles as hitherto inculcated in our columns, will still be maintained—the same zeal in their support wil be shewn---and we doubt

…e merits of BULL are con… …s will allow, that we only … …ns to gain their approbation, … difficulties gather around us.

[*John Bull, May* 18.

… taken due time to recover our … after the surprize which the order of … …ble Court of Directors, in regard to the … of this country, had excited, we ventured … approach the subject—we hope in a spirit … respect for the authority from which it emanated and for that through which it has been conveyed to us. As we are not ourselves either a Military, Civil, or Medical Servant of the Company, we are in breach of no existing rules or orders in occupying the place we now hold; and were we indeed one of the *elite*, the time for holding our peace is not yet come, although, perhaps, in this latter case, we should have anticipated future events, and tendered our resignation of the Editorial Chair, concurrent with the order to do so from our Hon. Master. If it is alleged, that the Company's Servant, Civil, Military or Medical, speaks through our mouth, let it be remembered that the Order does not extend to the prohibiting of any servant from being a *Contributor* to a Newspaper or Magazine; but is solely confined to their not being *Editors, Proprietors*, or *Shareholders*; and whether our remarks emanate from ourselves or others, they must be judged of, and approved or condemned, on their own merits. In speaking out, therefore, we have but one rule to guide us, and that is a regard to the Regulations of the Company's Local Government, to which the authority of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Justice at this Presidency has given the force of a law, binding on all the lieges. These Regulations, while they are prohibitory in their general character and enactments, are so far of a more encouraging nature, that they also point out what we *may do*, as well as what we *may not*. We may discuss "temperately and decorously," "subjects "INTERESTING TO THE COMMUNITY." We assume, in the present instance, that an order prohibitting the Honourable Company's servants from editing and having proprietary rights in Newspapers and Magazines, is a subject "*interesting to the community.*" We assume, that an order, not only such as we have …ibed it, but one having a *post facto* reference, and compelling such servants as have proprietary rights in Newspapers and Magazines, to sell the same, at whatever loss, under penalty of dismissal from the Company's Service, is a subject—"*interesting to the community.*" It is, therefore, fairly within our reach by the Regulations of Government, as sanctioned by the Supreme Court of Justice: and although we launch our bark on the uncertain sea of what is, or is not, 'temperate and decorous' discussion, we do so under a perfect knowledge, that those who are to say whether we shall be shipwrecked in the adventure, will respect the rights of the "community" on …"interests" we are to descant. We are ourselves little known, and of little importance, but our destiny has thrown in our way the task of commenting on an act, which we fear not at the outset to say, is fraught with highly important consequences to the good Government of this country—an act, of which in 'temperate and decorous' language we would say, that we are prepared to prove that it has been sanctioned in *ignorance* of the real state of affairs in this part of the world, so far as the Press is concerned—that, viewed with a reference to the Honourable Company's Service generally, it is *hard* and *severe*, as depriving those who engage in this Service, from turning their talents to advantage to themselves and their families, where they can do so without detriment to their masters—*unjust*, unless accompanied by a fair and adequate remuneration for losses sustained, in regard to the servants who have invested their property in the Public Press, under faith that it would be respected, as in times past, and under *special licence granted for the purpose by the Government itself*—and *impolitic*, in taking so powerful an instrument out of the hands of the friends, and in all probability giving its sole employment to the enemies, of the Company's Rule in this country. Before, however, we proceed to look at this momentous question, in the several lights in which we have now said that it may be viewed, it may not be amiss to regard it as an *inconsistent* measure, or at least, as placing the Government in a situation the most awkward, not to speak in stronger language.

All our readers know well the measures which distinguished the administration of the late Mr. ADAM, and those that first marked the present Government, in regard to the Public Press. That Press had run riot, in commenting on the Acts of Government, to an extent which Mr. ADAM deemed inconsistent with the safety of our Rule in this part of the world; and the evil he attempted to check, by the very signal punishment of Mr. Buckingham—certainly the first and great offender. The transmission of Mr. Buckingham was followed, as we all know, by existing Regulations of the Press: and the succeeding Government being determined to pursue with rigour the policy that had been commenced by Mr. ADAM, a breach of the rules, in the estimation of Government, was met by the transmission of Mr. Arnot; and a further instance of disrespect to authority, and consequent breach of the rules, as regarded by Government, was punished by the withdrawing of the licence from the late Calcutta Journal. For some time after this the Public Press manifested a degree of decorum, with which no great fault could be found: and an occasional letter from the Chief Secretary, pointing out the dangers of the path, restrained Editors from diverging into it. Occasionally, no doubt, a remark was ventured on, which in strict interpretation might be deemed "indecorous;" but the offence was trivial, and perhaps accidental, and the more liberal policy of overlooking it was most properly followed.—The Press at this time was proceeding in its course of duty to the public, enlightening that public, on all matters of importance, without awakening the jealousy or indignation of government, when we began to learn the effect of Mr. *Buckingham's* reception at home. This, as anticipated, terminated in the defeat of every application he made for redress, either to Parliament, the Privy Council, or the Court of Directors. He was taken up, however, warmly by a party at home—his hardships were strongly depicted by himself, and a great share of public attention for a time directed to him. The Indian Government came in for a liberal share; and it must be admitted, that it was never defended, even in Buckingham's case, with any heat or fervour at the India House. There hung about every thing said and done there, the appearance of a cloud of displeasure, at the acts of the Government abroad, who could not, and we have reason to believe—did not, overlook the lukewarmness displayed towards them. When *Arnott* reached England, on the heels of *Buckingham*—although a person of *minor* importance, he was the better fitted to answer the purpose of the party opposed to the Government of Lord AMHERST: and the very circumstance of his poverty and privacy produced, as no doubt anticipated, a still weaker inclination in the home authorities, to defend the acts of their servants abroad: and at length terminated in *Arnott* being *rewarded*—for *compensated* was an inapplicable term—with £1,500. We may easily imagine the effect, naturally produced on the mind of Government by these circumstances. They saw those, whom they had been under the disagreeable necessity of punishing, in a fearless and upright discharge of their duty, patronized and rewarded: and they felt, that this was equivalent in the eye of the public to their own condemnation. Acts which from the purest of motives they had adopted, were annulled, in a manner the most peremptory as connected with the public press, although clamour alone gave a round for the association: and every thing indicated a wish on the part of the Honourable Court, in compliance with a clamour and outcry, which really seem to have intimidated them, that discussion through the Press in this country should be treated with almost as much indulgence as at home. Convinced from these acts—and indeed who was not satisfied by them at the time—that such were the wishes of the authorities at home, the Press began to speak more boldly; the government—no doubt under the same persuasion—to look on with the more indifference, until at last discussion of the most momentous measures of public policy reached the licentiousness which it has now attained; and lampoons, the most disgraceful, issued from the Press, aimed at the Governor General himself. In this state of affairs comes the order, which is now the more immediate subject of our discussion—an order which must indeed have been unexpected in the high quarters of the State; and which has excited a surprise in the public, not easily conceived. Every one is loud at this moment in his enquiries of another, what can the Directors mean? They punish the men, whom their governments delight to honour—they reward the men, whom in obedience to their own orders their Governments are compelled, however reluctantly, to punish!!—So much for the apparent *inconsistency* of which we spoke. The other points will require still more careful discussion.

The view which we have now given of the *inconsistency* arising out of the measures of the Court of Directors, leaves us but little to say on the point of *ignorance*, as to the state of the Press in this country under which they have been adopted. Although it is impossible to pronounce decidedly on the circumstances that have more immediately led to them, we may very fairly infer, that those which took place at the time of the suppression of the *Calcutta Journal*, and the setting on foot of the *Scotsman in the East*, had a considerable share in bringing about the non-contemplated state of affairs—more, we think, at least in a direct manner, than any editoral squabbles, or personal quarrels between the gentlemen conducting the Press. Not that we think those unpleasant affairs which were certainly at one period carried to a most descreditable extent, had not their influence on the minds of the Directors; but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that on these alone so sweeping a legislative measure would have been founded, as has been lately proclaimed by authority. The Correspondence that passed at the time of the Scotsman in the East being commenced between the Chief Secretary,—the gentleman who was to conduct it, and the agents of Mr. *Buckingham*, certainly must have led the Court of Directors to believe, that there existed an intention on the part of the Government here, to have the Press under its own controul, through the medium of conductors liable to be visited in a summary manner, with the Government's displeasure; and the Court, not approving of this policy, strike at the very root of it, in the order under examination. In coming to this opinion, … the local government, … urt were altogether wrong … ch policy in regard to the P… was ever in contemplation of the lo… ries. The case of the *Scotsman in the East* stood by itself; and was regarded by government with peculiar jealousy, under the evident apprehension, that a subterfuge was sought for continuing the system, which it was the object of Mr. *Buckingham's* transmission to put a stop to:—and after all we must be allowed to say, that even from what then took place, the grounds for apprehending that the policy of placing the Press in the hands of Servants of the Company had been adopted, were not very unequivocally discoverable. The accidental circumstance of the Governor General's personal physician having accepted the Editorship of *the Hurkaru*, came indeed, to the aid of those, who maintained that this policy was in view, and who condemned its wisdom and propriety. To every one, however, who is really acquainted with the case, and looks at it impartially, this circumstance ought to have given no weight to the surmise; and was indeed altogether apart and separate from Government and its acts. It was a mere bargain and agreement between private individuals; and its connection with the measures of Lord AMHERST's administration existed only in the gross, and we believe, malicious misrepresentations of those, who were inimical to that administration. These misrepresentations would appear, however, from the order that has been issued, to have had some weight with the Court of Directors, and the order itself was consequently issued by them,—in that *ignorance* of the real state of matters, to which we have alluded.

Another point, on which we believe the Honourable Court to have been *ignorant*, is in regard to the rigour and strictness of controul, exercised by the present Administration on the Periodical Press. At the date of this order, nothing could have transpired at home to inform the Directors, that the interpretation given to the Regulations by Lord AMHERST, had become most liberal and indulgent—except, indeed, the editorial squabbles, which they might well imagine his Lordship would both regard as below his notice, and would look to seeing punished, and corrected by the good sense of the public. But the measures of Government itself had not then been very closely touched. Dr. TYTLER had not appeared in the columns of the *Hurkaru*—and a host of anonymous writers in that paper, had not attacked the Commissariat Department, and consequently the Government itself, as having been guilty of gross neglect of duty; nor had a public paper ventured to speak openly and without disguise, of our army in Aracan, as "the famished victims of neglect." Without here presuming, in the slightest degree, to call in question the propriety of this indulgence of discussion, we mean to argue, that if the Court of Directors had been acquainted with it, they would not have issued the present order, because it is evident to us, that in cutting off their own Servants from being Editors or Proprietors of Newspapers and Magazines, they trust to the strict controul and rigorous enactment of the Regulations keeping that Press in proper order when in other hands. They do not dream that this strict controul is to be *regained*; otherwise they certainly would have duly considered—first the difficulty of *regaining* it; and secondly the very unpleasant situation, in which even the attempt must place their Government.

[*John Bull, May* 20.

We published without comment the order of the Court of Directors for the exclusion of their Servants from any Proprietorship or management of the public Press. We did so, because we are not personally affected by the measures, and because we were willing to leave our readers to form their own opinions on the subject. But as we have been asked repeatedly what we thought the motive was which has actuated the Court of Directors in framing such a rule, and what its effect would probably be on the Indian Press, it may perhaps be as well to say a few words on the subject.

As for the motive which has dictated this most extraordinary exclusion, without pretending to know more than our neighbours of the policy which guides the House in Leadenhall-street, we may guess that the squabbles of the Calcutta Editors have been the principal cause of this singular measure.

It is well known in London that though the Directors entertain a great horror of Mr. Buckingham, not altogether unmixed with apprehension, yet they sedulously study his monthly lucubrations in which the names of certain Civil, Military, and Medical Servants have lately appeared under the general title of "Peace, Order and Harmony of Society in Calcutta." Now from the pages of the Herald some hints have already been taken towards the good Government of India, it is therefore not improbable that, in their paternal care for the happiness of Society in these their distant dominions, the Directors have issued the above mandate with the laudable intention of removing from their trusty but somewhat choleric servants, so abundant a source of contention. Some persons have objected that this looks very like punishing the innocent with the guilty; to this we should answer that all great powers are privileged to do so; if a chief rebels, a whole district suffers; so if the *John Bull* and the *Hurkaru* are contentious, why should the mild nothingness of the India Gazette, or the undeviating attachment of the other to that Government whose name it bears, save them from a law which like a certain ancient bed fi s all guests.

Some persons have told us that they doubt the legality of an order which takes away property; for our part we are not lawyers, but we should think that very little chance of compensation awaits those who may be suffering under the operation of this law for the more speedy extension of knowledge. Their Masters have bought their services; and they must be allowed to regulate the employment of time, for which they pay so liberally. In the same manner should the Court of Directors be informed that certain articles of diet are particularly unwholesome to Europeans resident in India: we see no reason why the use of such deleterious food should not be prohibited to their Servants, under pain of a change of residence, it being manifestly advantageous to the Company to preserve its officers in vigorous and uninterrupted health. As for the policy of the measure, we should have thought that it was easier to govern men by their hopes, than their fears, and that the prospect of a good appointment might have been found a more effectual restraint upon the pen of an Indian Editor than the fear of transmission, which, with the abstraction of licence, will alone remain to prevent those lamentable excesses which gave rise to the ever memorable press regulations.

We have heard, we knew not how truly, that the Court of Directers have ordered the Calcutta Press Regulations to be forthwith extended to Madras and Bombay, instead of the Censorship which now exists. A censorship is vexatious enough, but it has this advantage of securing an Editor against caprice on the part of those in power, which the *Bengal* Press Regulations hold out with a most tempting facility, if Government chose to enforce them to the *letter*.

Fear of extending our subject, and want of room prevents our going more at length into it to-day, but it is not improbable that we shall resume it at a future period.

[*Ben. Hur. May* 20.

A Durbar was held by the Right Honorable the Governor General, on Friday morning last, at Seven o'Clock: on this occasion the following Honorary Dresses were distributed:

Moulavee Mohummud Khullil-Ood-Deen Khan,—on the occasion of his appointment as Vakeel of His Majesty the King of Oude.

A Khelaat of 7 Pieces.
A Jigah and Sirpech.
A Pearl Necklace,
A Fringed Palkee.

Rajah Shib Chunder Race,—on the occasion of his receiving the Titles of Rajah and Buhadur.

A Khelaat of 7 Pieces.
A Jeegah and Sirpech.
A Pearl Necklace.
A Sword and Shield.

Rajah Nursing Chunder Race,—on the same occasion as the preceding.

Same as the foregoing.

Roy Girdharee Loll,—on the occasion of the Marriage of His Highnes, the Nuwab Nazim.

Khelaat of 6 Pieces.
A Jeegah and Sirpech.

Mirza Mohummad Kanmil Khan,—on the same occasion as the preceding.

The same as the preceding.

Kriparam Pundit,—on his appointment as Vakeel of the Nuwab Fyze Mohummud Khan.

A pair of Shawls.
A Goshwara.
A Neem Astin and Sirpech.

Deby Pershaud Tewary,—on his first introduction,

A pair of Shawls.

Native Papers.—Maharaja Sindhia continued in the same place to the 4th of April. On the 30th March, Ramzan Khan arrived from Hydrabad, and on the next day had the honor of performing before the Maharaja, he and his Assistants singing Hindi Songs, suited to the Holi, the composition of Nawab Foulad Jung Behadur; also some Quatrains written by Raja Chundoo Lall, and various Dekhini airs. The Maharaja was much pleased, and presenting him with 200 Rupees and a Shawl, offered to retain him, but Ramzan Khan respectfully declined it being only on leave of absence for a year on a pilgrimage to the shrines of Ajmer. On the 4th April, advices were received of an action between a body of the Maharaja's troops and the followers of a refractory Talookdar near Oujein.

Lahore.—Maharaja Runjit Sinh was at Lahore on the 15th April. On the 9th a violent storm occurred, of wind and hail, the hail stones were of the weight of a feloos, and many trees were blown down. Orders were issued to the Kotwal to punish the four thieves, who had stolen the property of the Raja of Guloo, by cutting off their hands, ears, and noses, and then drowning them in the Ravi.

Poona.—The Collector of the Ghats, reported, that Baboo Jee Rao, with a body of Pindara horse having committed depredations on the districts under his controul, he had detached a party against them: they were encountered in the Jagir of Birm Shah, and after a short engagement, completely dispersed.—*Jami Jehan Numa.*

Cholera.—The Cholera Morbus continues to prevail for five kos round Calcutta, in every direction, and has carried off a great number of people—a number had retired to a great distance, recollecting the saying, that he lives, who runs away.—*Timira Nasek.*

Several villages in the Pergunnah of Ranihati,

have been thrown into alarm by the nocturnal visits of some beast of prey, suspected to be a Tiger, who carried off two children, one, the child of a Moosulman, the other of a Cowherd, and had bitten a couple of women. The Darogah of Kanlar assembled the peons and people, five or six hundred in number, and proceeded in search of the animal, but without success. A few days afterwards a goat was devoured in Kulata village, to the great terror of the inhabitants. A reward was offered for the destruction of the animal.---*Samachar Chandrika.*

[*Gov. Gaz. May*, 22.

Penang Intelligence.

APRIL 19th, 1825,---Yesterday evening came to anchor the H. C. Chartered Ship Java, Captain T. Driver, from the Sand Heads the 25th Ult.

Passengers :---Captain and Mrs. Mackenzie, S. Garling, Esq. C. S., Captain Maxwell, H. M. S. and Dr. Innes.

APRIL 22.---H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain Thornton, sailed on Sunday last for Rangoon.

[*Gov. Gaz. May* 25.

English News.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

INDIA HOUSE.

Mr. Mason, from the India House, presented the usual monthly accounts and papers respecting salaries, pensions, and annuities granted by the East India Company.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from New Sarum, praying for the Abolition of Slavery.

BANK RETURNS.

Mr. East, from the Bank of England, presented an account of advances to the Government on Exchequer Bills, and of the sums expended by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

EAST INDIA SUGAR.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from bankers, merchants, and other inhabitants of the town of Leeds, praying their Lordships to withdraw the bounty on the Exportation of Sugar, and to equalise the duties on East and West India Sugar.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose to make his promised motion upon the currency of the country, bu the wished first to call the attention of their Lordships to the Report of the Committee of the House on the State of Ireland, laid on their Lordships' table last Session. He would therefore ask the Noble Earl opposite (Lord Liverpool) to explain to the House what had been done, and what was intended to be done upon that Report. Some valuable suggestions had been made in that Report, but there was one which deserved particular attention. The subject of education was particularly deserving of consideration, and he wished to direct the attention of the Noble Earl to it. The Noble Marquis felt strong objections to the interference of Government in the education of the people, but though there were general reasons against such interference, there were circumstances connected with that country which made it peculiarly useful, and particularly necessary that Government should interfere. It was impossible for any private individual to extend the benefits of education in that country, as it might be done in this and other countries, by individual exertion. The prejudices of the different factions in Ireland caused a distrust in each other, and an assurance of impartiality could receive confidence only when coming from the Government. It was for these reasons that he wished to know the intentions of his Majesty's ministers on this important subject.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL would give every information in his power, as he had no wish nor reason to keep from their Lordships the intentions of Government. His Lordship did not know how he could better reply to the inquiries of the Noble Marquis than by reading the suggestions of the Committee on the State of Ireland, and by stating as he went along what was done, and what was intended respecting each suggestion. The first he would come to was the proposed alterations in the laws of landlord and tenant. That subject had been for some time under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, and a Bill had been prepared by them, but many difficulties occurred to his Majesty's Ministers, and it was determined to reserve the entire subject for the consideration of Parliament. The law officers of the Crown had attended to the subject with all possible assiduity, and although some of the impediments had been removed, there still remained others which would require the wisdom and power of Parliament to remove. On the subject of Grand Jury Presentments his Lordship regretted that he had not a satisfactory answer to give. He was not prepared to say whether it would be prudent or practicable to interfere or legislate beneficially on this complicated system, but every consideration would be given to devise remedies for the evils of the system. It had been suggested in the Report of the Committee that the Civil and Criminal business of the Quarter Sessions should be separated. A Bill had been prepared, and would shortly be submitted to parliament. The manner in which custodiam writs were executed, and the inconvenience of the mesne process system, was at that time undergoing attentive consideration. With regard to the office of Sheriff and Sub-Sheriff, it had been suggested to make the appointment of the latter subject to the Judge of Assize. This was considered attentively, and a report would be made to Parliament by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the entire duties of Sheriff. Another topic was the administration of justice by Magistrates in corporate towns. The present remedy in case of any abuse is by an application to the Court of King's Bench, which was considered too expensive and too tedious a process. There were certain difficulties interfering with this subject, but a Bill had been prepared, which his Lordship hoped might answer the purpose. A suggestion had been made regarding the elective franchise, and the abuses which were practised under the Forty Shilling Freehold Bill: but upon this head nothing was as yet determined, but it was under consideration. The extension of public works and of the improvement of lunatic asylums and houses of industry; the regulation of manor courts; the constitution and powers of vestries; and the administration of justice in subordinate departments, were considered, and some are now in a state of considerable improvement. His Lordship felt great satisfaction in being able to state that the alteration in the tithe system had worked most successfully upon this head He could give their Lordships most satisfactory information; but he hoped in a few days to add to the pleasing information which he had upon that head, both from public and private quarters. At present he was in possession of returns from all the diocesses in Ireland but two, and these were expected daily. It appeared by the returns already made that the late alteration was adopted in more than one-fourth of the parishes of Ireland, and the good effects of the law was not confined to those parishes in which it was adopted, as private arrangements were entered into in many places, which were as much benefited as if the law had been actually introduced in those places. Not only did these observations apply to the North of Ireland, but to the southern and western districts, and he alluded particularly to the county of Cork, where its advantages were generally felt. He would not propose any alteration for the present, as it might retard the object which they were all anxious to attain. He could state, upon the authority of the Attorney-General for Ireland, that the tithe cases at present tried by the assistant barristers were reduced to half the usual number. On the subject of education his Lordship could not speak as favourably as he wished. It was to be expected that some measure would be devised to promote education, but the very strong prejudices which prevailed in Ireland on both sides, threw great obstacles in the way of the Commissioners, who were instructed by his Majesty's Ministers to try the plan recommended in the report. An experiment was intended to have been made, but difficulties occurred which would retard the completion of that experiment. His Lordship, however, still had hopes that these impediments would be overcome. The idea was not abandoned, and every attention was paid to the suggestions of the committee on that subject. It was not in his power to be more explicit upon this subject consistently with prudence and with the necessity of not entering upon a premature discussion.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH was willing to give Ministers credit for what had been done, but there were some points upon which there was no explanation. There was nothing said about grand jury presentments by the Noble Earl, and under that head many abuses existed. There were not too few but too many roads, and the present mode of repairing them was very defective; one part of a road was first repaired and then another, and when the entire line was gone over the first part was in a state of ruin, and the money expended was lost to the public, even if the grand jury were ever so anxious to do their duty. There was no allusion to the relief of the poor: but that he did not regret; he was glad of it, as he did not think it would be wise in Government to interfering on a future occasion with respect to the education of the poor in Ireland. As to the failure of the experiment which was attempted, he must say that was caused principally by the Noble Earl and such of his colleagues as refused the admission of the Catholics to equal rights with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and if that exclusion continued they would always look with distrust upon any system of education proposed to them.

Lord CLIFDEN thought the whole of the Grand Jury system a mass of jobbing, and requiring the interference of Parliament. The better order of farmers were sufferers by it, and some remedies should be applied.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL assured the Noble Lord it was very difficult to correct certain objections which might be made to the Grand Jury system. He was quite satisfied that evils existed; it was a subject which occupied the serious consideration of the Irish Government, and though all were agreed as to the existence of the evil, no two agreed in the remedy to be applied; every person had a separate remedy upon the subject, and the danger was that the intended improvement might be a greater evil than that which it attempted to correct. There were many reasons why the administration of justice was more defective in Corporations than in the county districts, but the difficulty was in interfering with chartered rights, which could not well be regulated by a general law. Although some neglected the performance of their duty, others did not. The only remedy that occurred to his Lordship was to direct the attention of the Crown to the affording facilities in Courts of Law to individuals who were suffering injustice. As to the subject of affording relief to the poor, he differed with the Noble Lord (Ellenborough). He was most anxious to devise some beneficent plan for that purpose, but nothing had as yet been suggested that would induce him to bring the measure before Parliament this Session. In fact he did not see his way sufficiently clear to adopt any such course:

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said a few words in explanation. We understood the Noble Lord to say that in repairing or making roads, the entire should be surveyed before any presentment was granted.

Lord DARNLEY was willing to admit that the Noble Earl opposite had done a great deal towards the improvement of Ireland, and more perhaps than was expected; but it was impossible his measures could produce any permanant benefit in that country as long as the Catholics were excluded from equal rights with their Protestant fellow-subjects; in fact, until the question of Catholic emancipation was settled, he despaired of any solid or permanent improvement there. They might as well attempt to construct a perfect building upon a bad foundation, as introduce any measure into Ireland without first granting emancipation, The best opportunity for passing that measure that ever occurred was that of last year. It was permitted to pass, and he much doubted whether the like would offer again. There was a growing cordiality between the Protestrant and Catholics at that time, and prejudices were wearing away. If that state of things is now altered it is owing to the tone and feeling manifested by the Noble Earl last year, when he put an extinguisher upon the hopes of the Catholics. The country was now tranquil, but let not the Noble Earl flatter himself with the hope of its continuing so, unless there was an equality of civil rights established in that country. He did not think the introduction of the poor laws there desirable. He would again revert to this subject, which could not be too often before their Lordships.

CURRENCY.

On the order of the day being read.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN was not aware that any opposition, was intended to be made to his motion, but he was anxious, in introducing to their Lordships so important a subject as that of the currency, to make a few observations on the distress which had prevailed, and which, he was sorry to say, was still prevailing in the country. He did not presume to offer a remedy. It was a peculiarity in the nature of those evils, that they must work their own cure—that they must work their remedy. His object was to get as much information as possible before their Lordships attempted to legislate upon the resolutions of the Noble Earl. He was far from feeling or intending to express any hostility to the principles of the measure which it was in the contemplation of Ministers to propose, if in the interval every thing would be done which was necessary to facilitate the acquisition of such information as was requisite to form a correct judgment. With respect to the issue of small notes, he thought it would have been much better for the King's Ministers to state candidly the grounds which had originally caused them to be introduced to the community. By this means Ministers would retrace their steps with some advantage to the public, and in some degree redeem that ill-advised measure. While he expressed these sentiments, however he did not mean to deny that he himself ought to take a full share of the blame which the Parliament deserved for so readily yielding to the recommendation of Ministers in this respect. But the period had arrived when any one, even the person least conversant with the details of financial affairs, might perceive, by reference to the papers for which he intended to call, that the exportation of gold from this country has been produced by the small note bill. The matter which he now introduced had been already very ably attended to by a Learned Gentleman (Mr. Tooke), who, with the accomplishment of a finished scholar combined great practical knowledge. This gentlemen had very clearly shown that it was the nature of small notes to increase the artificial capital of the country; and if this fictitious produce be employed in speculations, it will acquire a further tendency to augment artificial property, and thus to extend the evil to its extreme point. It had surprised him (the Noble Marquis (that in the statement which had been made with respect to the payment of small notes, the certainty of this consequence had not been contemplated; but from the nature of the process to which he had already adverted, it must require a longer time before the excess of the evil attendant on this distribution of artificial property can be fully known. When this capital is forced into circulation, a reduction of interest is the first consequence. To this succeeds an increase of prices, after which the metallic currency vanishes out of the country for the purchase of commodities. The guilt thereby occasioned produces proportionate ruin and destruction, as from the wants and wishes of the various competitors, sales must be effected at reduced prices. It would be unfortunate if this ruinous system should be permitted to hold until 1833. It was the duty of Parliament to

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It had his full and [illegible] But their Lordships should con[illegible] of the accommodation meant to b[illegible] for he did not think it advantageous to [illegible] the same principles to real capital as to cap[illegible] raised on an artificial system. He knew of no system which could cause an artificial rise of prices without a revolution, fixed as that of the planets round the sun. He did not think the consideration of any expence which might be incurred by the adoption of a metallic currency deserving of notice. The fluctuations which might arise in a metallic or paper currency would be productive of less injury in the former than in the latter case. If the deviations of paper currency were to be taken from 100 to 150, and of the metal ic from 90 to 60, and that gold were to be sent out of the country, the reaction of the excess would be productive of greater ruin in the former instance. He had formerly said, on a discussion affecting the state of real and fictitious capital, and he now repeated the assertion, that it appeared absurd that the most wealthy country in the world could not command a sufficient capital, and he was convinced, from documents lying on the table, and from other causes, that when gold was wanted it was always brought here from the Continent. He knew that in the course of two years the Bank of England had raised the amount of sovereigns in their coffers from three millions to fourteen millions, thus making a difference in that short period of eleven millions, This was a proof that the gold would return to suit the emergencies of the country. He was desirous of expressing his approval of the conduct of the Bank of England lately, whether it would turn out to good or to bad purpose. In the recent transactions between the Bank of England and the Government concerning the cession of the privileges enjoyed by that establishment for the purpose of forming country banks, the bank certainly deserved great credit. It readily stepped forward to arrest the progress of calamity by the issue of small notes. But it was only candid to express his opinion that the issues previously made had considerably aggravated the evils of increased circulation. From the papers on the table, and those presented to another House, it would appear that a very great addition was made to the notes of the Bank of England circulated up to 1825, but particularly to 1824. Such proceedings were injudicious and injurious at these periods, and the remedy proposed to be effected came too late to rectify the mischief. In the inquiries connected with the Bullion Report and the Bullion Committee, when some of the most respectable and intelligent men were examined on the subject, it was their opinion that the exportation of the precious metals resulted from the excessive circulation, as at the very time of the deficiency of specie people were hawking about paper money in abundance. Now when such was the case there could be no doubt that the fact of excessive circulation was the baneful cause. He regretted that the curtailments which the Bank of England had thought it requisite to adopt in the beginning of last autumn had not originated at an earlier period. His motion would include the issues of the Bank of England for three years, and he hoped, after the observations which had fallen from the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Liverpool), that no objection or obstruction would be offered on the part of the Bank. With respect to another measure,---the requiring of security from the country banks---he should be happy to receive any information on the point, for at present he entertained great doubt of the propriety of the proposed security. The grand principle to which he thought the chief attention of the Legislature should be directed was to promote as much publicity as possible. He was anxious, if the matter were feasible, that public statements of the banking concerns should be given at stated periods. Such a course seemed preferable to the mode of acquiring a security by tying up the funds of the establishments. There was another observation which he wished to make in respect to the payment of the amount of the respective notes to the holders. He thought it would be the more judicious plan to make all the notes payable at the several places at which they had been issued in the first instance, and not in a quarter where, from the distance, it would be inconvenient to apply. The observations which he had uttered were founded on the measures which it was supposed his Majesty's Ministers meant to bring

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…land and Ireland. He should like to know if this were the case, but at all events he hoped that these countries would not be lost sight of. The principal object which he was anxious to effect was, when false and wild speculations should prove abortive, the distress which would be likely to ensue might be corrected. In that expectation he would propose the following resolutions :—

"For an Account of the number of Notes issued by the Bank of England in February, May, August, and November, from 1819 to 1825, distinguishing the Notes under 5l. and Bank Post Bills, and the same for Scotland and Ireland.

"Also an Account of all Notes issued by Country Banks for the same period ; and the same for Scotland and Ireland.

'Also an Account of all Bank Expenses from 1819 to the present time, with copies of all Charters granting privileges to Banking Houses."

Lord LIVERPOOL did not mean to oppose the principle of the resolutions, but he wished to say a few words on the mode. When the Bank of England was under restriction it was the duty of Parliament to inquire into the issues ; but the restriction having expired, he did not think that Parliament was entitled to do so. There was another way, however---by referring to the Stamp-office ; and though it might not be so complete in some minute respects, it would fully answer the purpose intended. In regard to the other point---the directions given to the Stamp-office to prevent further Stamping---this measure was not adopted until notice of an alteration had been given in another place. It was done to obviate any obstruction to the measure under the consideration of Parliament. Those banks in the neighbourhood of the metropolis would otherwise receive partiality, as they might in the interim have access to the Stamp Office, and thus defeat the proposed measure.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE, though he could not find fault with the resolutions of his Noble Friend near him (the Marquis of Lansdown) did not think that the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Liverpool) could claim much praise for his consistency on the occasian. He had predicted last Session that the present evils would ensue, and it was then his duty to the country to propose those measures which he had deferred to the present late period. The Noble Lord (Lord Liverpool) had forgotten that he had made the prediction, and yet he afterwards traced the evils (instead of the speculative rage) to the state of the currency. The Noble Earl then proceeded to discuss some other parts of the measure, and eulogised the principle of the Scotch banks.

The Earl of CARNARVON said that he thought much evil arose from the present formation of banking companies. He wished that the property of every individual who was concerned in a banking establishment, should be made liable for the debts of the company. This would give much greater security to those banks, and prevent irresponsible speculation in such concerns that should be merchant bankers. He thought that the objections taken to the circulation of small notes were without ground, futile, and to contract the issue of those notes inefficient to produce the results anticipated from such a measure. If the issue of small notes had such a bad tendency, he would inquire why the issue of large notes would not have a similar effect. If the issue of the former was productive of distress (so justly and so loudly complained of) he could not imagine by what analogy of reasoning it could be concluded that the issue of large notes could not be attended with the least injury. Whatever might be the cause of the present commercial distress, he was quite sure it would not be attributed to the issue of small notes. If he wanted any arguments he had been furnished with them by the Noble Lord opposite. He stated that a return to cash payments would not be sufficient to remove all the difficulties that had arisen. It would at least be productive of some good, but for his part he thought they should strike at the root of the evil. He knew that the arguments of the Noble Lord would have more weight with the House than any he would offer to their consideration. It was notwithstanding extraordinary, that in the year 1763, when much commercial embarrassment prevailed, and when a violent convulsion took place in the money transactions of the country, when a want of confidence in the stability of banks was in every respect as great as was the case a short time since, and when not less than one hundred country banks stopped payment, the Government issued exchequer bills to meet the exigencies of those bankers, and to cure the commercial evils of the country. In that case cash payments were not thought the best remedy for the distress, which was quite as general and alarming as the present. In Scotland the circulation of small notes was not found to produce such evil. That country was exclusively exempted from the distress which had visited the commercial interests of this country, and that exemption was greatly attributable to the extensive circulation of small notes, which was encouraged in that country. He would never consent to any measures which would contract the issue of those notes. From the effect of these issues in Scotland he had every confidence in the benefit to be expected from continuing their circulation in this country. That country had been for thirty-five years free from any prominent commercial difficulties. He would listen to the lessons of practical experience in preference to any theories, however specious, and he confessed he looked with much diffidence at this measure which came out of the hands of those who were deeply interested in its success. He did not know upon what grounds they could surmise that the circulation of one and two pound notes was the cause of the present difficulties. At various periods such difficulties had taken place. When the South Sea scheme was in full operation, he would ask, was there no convulsion—was there no difficulty experienced by men of business, and yet no one or two pound notes were then in circulation, and very few country banks were then established. The currency in 1792 and 1793 was changed without producing any dangerous consequences. Immediately after the war the Bank gave notice of their intention to return to cash payments ; but this was far from giving stability to the commercial interests of the country and there were numerous failures. The issues of the Bank of England were at that time contracted ; to remedy the distress that prevailed, it was not thought advisable to revert to cash payments, but to extend the circulation of the paper currency. After the shock which the commerce of the country had experienced in all its branches, no danger of too great enterprise was to be apprehended : there was now no very buoyant spirit of speculation, and no fear of over-trading could be reasonably entertained. He could not in any view of the case justify the measure which was proposed for adoption ; he thought, that instead of contracting their issues they should extend them. The evil was not that there was a deficiency of gold in circulation, but that there was no circulation at all. We were told that care should be taken that the interest of money should not be too great in an imperfect state of society ; and where commerce has made little progress the interest of money is proportionably high, but when commerce flourishes the interest then becomes low. Should they now with the enormous burden of the national debt pressing upon them, return to cash payments, they would entail much distress upon the country. At present they could not revert to cash payments without increasing the value of gold. (Hear,) Before twelve months had elapsed they would discover the consequence to be most injurious and pernicious, if this measure is carried into effect. When they met next year they might consider themselves very fortunate indeed, if the Government of the country could tell them that the taxes had been sufficient to defray the expenses of the year. (Hear.) In addition to the motion which had been made by his Noble Friend, he would move that "a return should be made of the number of notes issued since the year 1790." He wished to obtain all the information possible on this subject, and his chief object was to have as enlarged a view of the subject as he could collect from every source that was open to him, and to place the whole question before the house. He thought that contracting the issues of paper currency would be very detrimental to the agricultural interests. It was the paper currency that fostered agricultural prosperity. By the returns he now moved for it would appear how far the principles laid down in support of this measure would be strengthened by the experience of the year 1793, 1795, and 1796, when much commercial distress prevailed. He was confident that the country could not bear a return to cash payments.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN explained. He said that he would not press his motions on the House, if any opposition was offered to them on the part of Ministers or the Bank.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said that he had no objection whatever to assent to the motions of the Noble Marquis, and he would undertake to say that no opposition would be offered on the part of the Bank—The motions were then agreed to.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL gave notice that he would bring in a Bill for the renewal of the Bank Charter on Monday next, which would be then read a first time ; and that the House would be summoned for Friday se'nnight.

The House then adjourned to to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

There were laid on the table the Account of Allowances and Compensations granted to Officers of the East India Company ; Returns of the number and value of country bank notes in circulation during last year ; and Copies of the Communications which passed between the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.

General GASCOYNE presented the Report of the Committee on the petition for a Liverpool and Manchester Railway.—Leave given to bring in a Bill.

General GASCOYNE presented a petition for building a French Church in Liverpool.

The Bill for improving and lighting Liverpool was read a second time.

BIRMINGHAM AND LIVERPOOL CANAL.

Lord CLIVE presented a petition for making a navigable Canal between Birmingham and Liverpool.

Mr. S. WORTLEY, on presenting a private Bill, made some remarks on Committees. We understood him to say, that it was the duty of Committees to examine whether the standing orders of the House were complied with, but not to investigate the facts which involved the merits of the petition; and the Hon. Member concluded with moving, that a Committee be appointed, whose duty it should be to inquire in what circumstances the standing orders of the House might be dispensed with, and to report the same.—Agreed to.

NEW CORN EXCHANGE.

The Bill for erecting a new Corn Exchange in Mark-lane was read a second time.

ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Sir C. MORGAN presented a petition from the town of Newport, praying for the abolition of slavery in our West Indian Colonies.

Mr. WINDHAM presented a petition from New Sarum, to the same effect.

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH SILKS.

Sir C. DUNDAS presented a petition from a town in Berkshire, against the importation of French Silks.

MUTINY AT BARRACKPORE.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Mr. HUME begged leave to postpone his motion relative to the Mutiny at Barrackpore, which was fixed for the 23d February, to Thursday, 21st March. There was another measure which he would lay before the House, which from its general interest and importance, would meet, he was sure, with universal acquiescence. He would move for a Return of all the light-houses in the hands of individuals held by lease, or grant from the Crown, together with names, rents, and periods of tenure, distinguishing those which were regulated by Act of Parliament, and stating the amount of tonnage duty levied on shipping by the proprietors of those lighthouses. The Hon. Gentleman, while on his legs, would also move for a return of all the Banks in England established, or carrying on business, since the month of January, 1816, which had since failed, stating the places in which they were established, the names and number of the partners, and the amount of debt claimed in each instance. He was sure no objection could be made to a proposition which had for its object merely to show to what extent the public had suffered. This measure seemed a necessary preliminary to the discussion which was shortly about to take place. The loss which the community had sustained in the late distresses could not properly become an element in the calculation of new measures until the actual amount of that loss were previously ascertained.

Mr. GRENFELL approved of the Hon. Gentleman's motion, and wished to know whether he had any objection to include Scotland in its terms. He (Mr. Grenfell) believed that the returns from that country would surprise the House, by exhibiting the great comparative stability of its banking establishments.

Mr. HUME had no objection to accede to the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman, and to include Scotland in the terms of his motion.

Mr. MASERLY rose, in order to ask the Hon. Gentleman who brought forward this motion, how, or where, he imagined that Government could find the documents he wished. It was not competent for the House to enter into the investigation of private concerns, that house had no cognizance of debts ; and would it not be a most dangerous precedent, if they were to proceed, at the instigation of any Member to ransack and expose the private affairs of obnoxious individuals. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite would not concede any thing to a proposition equally dangerous and informal. No one could be more anxious than himself to improve the commercial system of the country, or to check the evil arising from unlimited credit ; but he was decidedly adverse to any measures that pressed upon the unfortunate, lead to unnecessary exposures, and deviated so far from the ordinary course.

Mr. J. SMITH observed that it ought not to be forgotten, that however severe such a measure might appear to individuals, it had for its object the interest of society, and on that account he would lend the motion his aid, as far as it went. He was sure it could do no harm, but would furnish valuable materials to the future deliberations of the House. There was another subject on which he wished to make a remark to the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). It was only that morning that he read the correspondence which lately took place between the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Governor of the Bank of England, and in that correspondence he was surprised to find the Government uniformly avowed and inculcated the opinion that the country banks had all encouraged and fostered that mischievous spirit of unbounded speculation, to which Ministers ascribed all the subsequent commercial embarrassment. This declaration was equally dangerous and untenable. It was a censure levelled at many persons, and wanting any proof to support it. Did the Right honourable Gentleman suppose that all the country bankers of the kingdom were devoid of prudence, honour, and integrity ? He was sure of the contrary. He knew many of that body who were men of eminent abilities, and superior to any imputation. He wondered how the Right Honourable Gentleman could have wandered into so wide and sweeping an assertion, and what evidence he could adduce to support it. He was therefore glad that opportunity was now presented to the Right Honourable Gentleman of explaining himself, and of retracting the aspersion so inconsiderately cast abroad, or at least of stating his reason for directing the public odium on the whole body of country bankers.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume), and hoped that it might be rendered effectual without containing anything to offend those who were jealous of inquiry. Such a motion could not convey any imputation on those who had not failed, and as to the rest, he was sure the Hon. Gentleman would consent to alter the words of his motion so as to consult the feelings of the parties whom it affected. He conceived that the place might be omitted ; and perhaps some other circumstances which might prove prejudicial to individuals, without materially serving the public object of the nation. With respect to his correspondence with the Bank, he had no objection to satisfy all who felt concerned at the language he had employed, and he assured the Hon. Gentleman, that while he condemned the general practices of the country banks he did not intend to convey any personal imputation. He believed, if the Hon. Gentleman would recal to his memory what he had said a few evenings before, with respect to the means resorted to by country banks to increase the circulation of their paper, he might easily conjecture, to what practices of the country banks he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) objected, practices, which however objectionable appeared absolutely requisite to carry on their business. He objected to the system of country banks not to the persons engaged in them, and that system he must continue to denounce, whatever respect he might entertain for the individuals connected with it. He intended no reflection on their honour or integrity, nor did he mean to upbraid them in a peculiar degree, as authors or promoters of the late pernicious speculations. But yet speculation was inseparable from the business of a banker ; every one who gives credit exposes himself to a risk, and is necessarily to some degree a speculator. He meant then to censure a system that carried with it so bad a tendency, and exposed us to all the dangers of uncircumscribed credit, but all personal imputations were far from his mind, ! he should be ashamed of himself, if he had uttered them, and assured the House all condemnatory expressions he had used were to be applied solely to the banking system.

Mr. CALCRAFT was most happy to hear the explanation of the Right Hon. Gentleman, but a the same time when he heard him deplore so seriously the rash spirit of speculation, he could no conceive how the bankers, whom the Right Hon. Gentleman considered as the most important accessaries to it, if not its authors, could stand so high in his esteem. But however plausible the Right Hon. Gentleman's opinion might be, he (Mr. Calcraft) denied the fact on which he rested for support. How could the House suppose that the appetite of speculation was fed by the country banks. Could they have supplied the 17 millions called forth by the recent speculations, the greater part of which had been paid in town. Every one knew, that as soon as the paper of country banks appeared in town it must be cashed or the bank at which it is offered is dishonoured. It was therefore impossible that the recent speculation should have been aided to any extent by the country banks, although some of them perhaps might have pushed their speculations too far : nor was there much to be apprehended from the imprudence of bankers. There is hardly a neighbourhood in England where there are not two or three banks. Their own interest obliged them to seek good security, but if they lent or discounted with so little circumspection, their rashness could not escape the vigilant eye of the public, who in the multitude of banks could easily transfer their accounts where they had reliance. Thus the ill of speculation could not be traced to the country banks, nor yet did he mean to say that the bankers were incapable of any thing that was wrong. He did not believe that they were all honest or capable men, but he thought they were as little liable to imputation as any other description of men. With respect to the terms of the motion, the Hon. Gentleman observed that the return of names and places could not materially hurt those whose names and residences had already appeared in the Gazette. He concluded with lamenting that the Right Hon. Gentleman should himself contribute so much to the evils of paper credit by the quantity of his accommodation paper which he kept in the market. The Exchequer Bills issued by the Right Hon. Gentleman wrought more mischief than the paper currency of country banks, and these bills were issued now by the Right Hon. Gentleman while he flattered himself with the delusive idea that the commercial distress was now completely blown ovetr.

Sir J. WROTTESLY wished to say a few words in vindication of country bankers. He considered this discussion as in some measure an anticipation. The motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-morrow would allow an ampler opportunity for all parties to explain. He would at present only say that he considered the country bankers rather as the victims than as the authors of the speculative mania.

Mr. R. H. GURNEY was inaudible for some time in the gallery. As soon as we could hear the Honourable Gentleman, we understood him to say that the Scotch Banks, which had been so much commended in that House, had lent as much assistance to speculation as those of England. He contended that the proposed measure of his Majesty's Ministers would go to cause an increase of bankruptcy, not among the bankers, but among the dealers. Bankers were compelled to administer to the exigencies of the times ; they were then required to curtail their issues, and thereby increase the difficulty under which the country laboured. It was allowed on all hands, that in the year 1812 there was a depreciation of 35 per cent, which had remained a dead weight on the country ever since. Sometimes this depreciation had been felt on currency, and sometimes on assets measured in currency, and he (Mr. Gurney) 'contended that unless something was done to alleviate the evil, the affairs of the country would be stuck fast, so that nothing could move them. It was impossible, and, indeed the fact was admitted on all hands that it was impossible, but that there must be a paper circulation in some shape or other, or the trade of the country would be ruined ; that fact was sufficiently proved by the state of the country in the years 1816, and 1822 ; and yet the state of affairs then was nothing in comparison with what it was at this moment. The depreciation of 35 per cent must be provided for in some shape or other, or it would take effect in a fall of prices, whether of those of commerce or agricultu re, he (Mr. Gurney) would not take upon himself to say.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose in order to make a few ob-

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR[illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page Supplement.)

servations, in consequence of what had fallen from the Honourable Member (Mr. Gurney) in respect to Scotch Banks. He (Mr. Robertson) denied that the Scotch Banks afforded so great a field for speculation as those of England. The advantage to banks arose from the assistance they were enabled to afford to commerce, and therefore that assistance might be fairly said to be lent to the country. The Scotch Banks had been the means of raising Scotland to that state of prosperity which she now enjoyed. If his Majesty's Ministers withdrew one and twopound notes from circulation, they would aggravate the evil tenfold, and therefore it was that he called on his Majesty's Ministers to pause in creating further evil; it was folly to pursue such conduct, and then to come down to that House for the purpose of adopting measures for relief. The difficulty all arose from the commercial system pursued by his Majesty's Government. The landed interest, according to the valuation of Mr. Colquhoun, possessed property to the amount of forty millions, while that of commerce and manufactures was three hundred and thirty millions. He (Mr. Robertson) thought the landed interest considered themselves secure; it was useless to carry on discussions in that House when not a man stood up to stop the exigency which existed out of door; every body was calling for a delay in the carrying further, at present, the extension of laws respecting commerce, while in that House nothing was done to stay the evil in question.

Mr. TIERNEY begged to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) at what period it was that the Bank of England had offered to establish branch banks?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was no specific proposition to that effect; the only occasion on which there was a specific reference to it was when it was mentioned in the paper, signed by Lord Liverpool and himself, where it was mentioned as one of the modes likely to afford relief, but there was no specific proposition to that effect.

Mr. TIERNEY, after referring to the documents said that it certainly was stated by the Bank that there was a proposition made by them to his Majesty's Ministers, to the effect he had stated, from the denial of the Right Honourable Gentleman, he (Mr. Tierney) must therefore consider that the statement on the part of the Bank was erroneous.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Bank did not come to any such proposition.

Mr. HUME contended that the evil of the money system arose from the Bank dealing in that commodity in which alone the Sovereign ought to deal. His (Mr. Hume's) allegation was that the people had suffered so much by the failure of the Bankers that the House ought not to leave any class of the people subject to such misfortune; and therefore it was in order to show the real state of their affairs that he had submitted the present motion to the House.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to offer an observation in explanation of what he had said on a former occasion. He had understood the Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Calcraft) to have stated, in reference to what had fallen from him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) on Thursday last that he had thrown the whole blame of the late calamities on the country banks, but how the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Calcraft) could so have understood him he could not tell, for if he at all recollected what he had said on that occasion it was that it was not possible to charge the distress upon the country banks, or upon any particular class of persons: he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had represented them as arising out of special necessity, incident to all commercial communities.

Mr. CALCRAFT said that he was perfectly ready to admit the explanation given by the Right Honourable Gentleman, and assured him there was no person in that House to whom he was more willing to concede: he could only say in his own justification that the Right Hon. Gentleman had been so understood by others as well as himself.

The motion was then agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir GEORGE CLERK brought up the Navy Estimates, which were ordered to be printed.

SILK TRADE.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE presented a petition from certain silk manufacturers of the county of Somerset, against the importation of French silks.

On the motion that it should be brought up,

Mr. ROBERTSON contended that if some steps were not taken to stay the proceedings about to be adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, this most important trade, which had been gradually increasing for so many years, would be totally destroyed. The protecting duty of thirty per cent. would have no avail, for if French silks were admitted, whatever prices were asked for them would be given in this country, because it was taste and fashion which brought them into the market. This it was that would occasion the advantages gained by our forefathers to be thrown away; the line between restriction and competition could not be drawn by such a protection as was proposed to be afforded. It was impossible that with such a debt upon their shoulders they could compete with a nation without any, upon the principles of free trade.

The petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

MR. KENRICK'S CASE.

Mr. DENISON moved that a message be presented to the Lords, requesting the attendance of Lord Middleton to give evidence on behalf of Mr. Kenrick.

The Speaker rose to order, and said the Hon. Member (Mr. Denison) was premature in his motion, as it would not be regular to anticipate what evidence would be required for the defence.

Motion withdrawn.

SILK TRADE.

Mr. BARING said that he had to present a petition from 2000 persons employed in the silk trade, in the borough of Taunton, against the introduction of foreign silks. This was a question that would be brought before the House in many shapes and considerations, and was one in which not one thousand but one hundred thousand of wretched individuals were concerned. He (Mr. Baring) was sorry to find that his Right Honourable Friend the president of the Board of Trade was absent; he had hoped that he would have been present on the occasion of these petitions being presented. There was only one way in which the question could be set at rest, and that was by trying whether the House would or would not support his Majesty's Ministers in the step they projected by the alteration of the law in respect of this trade. It was impossible, in the present state of things, for the manufacturers to give employment to their workmen, until they knew what their fate was to be. Whether their opposition was right or wrong, he (Mr. Baring) would not say, but their opinion was, that if French goods were brought in, they had not a chance of selling a single yard of English manufacture. He would not now move for a Committee to inquire into this subject, because of the delay and there was another reason why he would not, because if they were able to make out their case to the plainest understanding the loss of the Bill was evident. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Calcraft) had said that the Stamp Office had refused to stamp country bankers' notes; he (Mr. Baring) was anxious to get rid of small notes, but thought this to have been an unwarrantable proceeding, and ought not to have been adopted without coming down to that House. In the same manner a law passed that a protecting duty of 7s. 6d. a pound should attach to thrown silk, at which time the throwsters said if that law passed the manufacturers would be sacrificed. It was, however, passed, and lately his Majesty's Ministers had taken upon themselves to make a reduction of two or three shillings a pound in this protecting duty, as if the laws of the country were entirely at the disposal of his Majesty's Ministers. They had sent down an Order in Council to take five shillings instead of seven shillings and sixpence; that was a very strong measure, and nothing but the greatest urgency could justify it. The House must be aware that at this time of great difficulty, as to this or that trade, it was impossible for any man to know what he was to do. He (Mr. Baring) wished to press on his Majesty's Ministers the early consideration of this question of the silk trade, but he should be surprised to hear from his Hon. Friend, the President of the Board of Trade, that it was possible for it to abide the competition to which it would be subjected. He had to make one more observation on the petition, and that he felt to be necessary in consequence of what had fallen from an Hon. Baronet (Sir Thomas Lethbridge) on a former occasion, when presenting a petition to the House, as to the feelings of the manufacturers being favourable to the Corn Laws, and he (Mr. Baring) had been particularly directed to notice the point, that these two thousand persons distinctly say, that the principles of free trade cannot exist in this country unless generally extended.

Mr. HUSKISSON begged to apologize for his absence, and assured his Hon. Friend (Mr. Baring) of his anxiety to have the fullest inquiry into this subject. The fact was, he had been engaged up to the last moment on public business of great importance, and though he tendered this as an explanation, he knew it was not a justification of his absence from the House. With respect to the observation that his Majesty's Ministers had sent down an order to reduce the duty on thrown silks from seven shillings and sixpence to five shillings a pound; the fact was, that directions had been given to take five shillings, and a bond for the remaining two and sixpence. His Majesty's Ministers never thought of doing so irregular an act as interfering in the way described; and it must be perfectly known to the Hon. Member, that it was quite a usual course to take a bond for part of duties. He (Mr. Huskisson) would not go into further discussion now. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Baring) had said a great deal of the deranged state of the country as to its manufacturing interests. No one could deny the position; and if his Hon. Friend (Mr. Baring) would give notice of a motion, then he would meet him on the subject of the silk trade, or any other in which an alteration was proposed. There was nothing that he (Mr. Huskisson) had more at heart than to have a full and complete examination into these subjects by the House, in order to ascertain, and consider every objection that could be urged on the subject.

Mr. DAVENPORT implored his Majesty's Ministers to pause in respect to the extension of the laws in regard to the silk trade. He (Mr. Davenport) had said two years ago what would happen, and it had happened, and what was the consequence? Thousands of individuals were obliged to be supported by voluntary subscriptions; and this in a trade which had been growing up for years, and spreading itself over the country.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE was quite agreed as to the importance of the object of the petition before the House; and his object in rising now was to explain what he had said on a former occasion. It was not on presenting a petition, as stated by the Hon. Member, but on the question of bringing up the Report on the Address. He (Sir T. Lethbridge) had said on that occasion, that the body of the manufacturers possessed a more chaste view on the subject of the corn question, than they did when it was before the House. He had it from several silk manufacturers of the metropolis, as well as others with whom he had had communication, that the people did not complain of present prices, but of the destruction of their trade. He was quite prepared to justify the observations he had made, and never could have intended to say that the manufacturers in the silk trade, or others, would not complain if out of employ, because it was evident that any price was dear when such was the case. He (Sir T. Lethbridge) contended that if his Majesty's Ministers were determined on extending the principles of free trade, the obvious and more honourable course would have been to open the whole, and to have begun with the Corn Laws. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, he (Sir T. Lethbridge), for one, would have approved of a free trade in corn. But the fact was, that while the national debt remained, so long would it be impossible to give a free trade in corn. He was prepared to say, that when the question of the alteration in the law respecting the silk trade should be brought to a discussion, and should it receive the countenance of his Majesty's Government, he should oppose it.

Mr. ELLICE rose, but from the noise in the gallery we caught his first observations but very indistinctly. We understood him, however, to say, that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) might find himself called upon, in consequence of the system of free trade which he had adopted to find the means of supporting a starving population. At all events, some decisive measure must be taken, for nothing could be so pernicious as leaving the minds of persons out of doors in a state of uncertainty, upon a subject so important. He did not mean to say that there was anything like indecision in the intentions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, but there was a strong feeling entertained upon the subject by the great mass of the people which called for some Parliamentary decision upon that which affected them so nearly. It was his intention to present various petitions, similar to that which had just been presented to the House, on Monday next, and then to give notice of a motion to refer the consideration of them all to a select committee, to examine and report thereon to the House. He thought the Bill of last session regarding the importation of foreign silk had been of great benefit, because since then additional light had been thrown upon the subject, which, but for that Bill, never would had been elicited. From the information which had been received within the last fourteen days, he was morally satisfied that the system of free trade could not be carried into execution at present. Indeed it could not, be repeated, be carried at present into effect, without first reducing the price of corn, or else ruining the trade altogether. Whether he could rebuild that trade after its destruction was a question which was perhaps worth the Right Hon. Gentleman's consideration. On Monday next, as he had already stated, he would present those petitions, and whether the Right Hon. Gentleman would then state what might be his intentions, or whether he would then produce his own Bill, was immaterial, but it was of the greatest importance that Parliament should come to some immediate decision upon the subject.

Mr. BARING explained. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Huskisson) had spoken as if he (Mr. B.) had encouraged the measures relative to the silk trade which had been passed in the course of the last session. The fact, however, was, that that Bill, if it was pernicious, ought not to be laid altogether at the door of the Right Hon. Gentleman; for very few measures had ever passed the House which had met with such general approbation within its walls (Hear!) He wished to ask a question of the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he hoped there would be no difficulty in answering. He had heard that a gentleman was travelling through the great nations of Europe who trade with this country for the purpose of collecting information upon the subject of the Corn Laws, and he now wished to be informed whether that gentleman had made any report of the result of his inquiries?

Mr. HUSKISSON observed that he believed he was not mistaken in stating that he had the cordial support of his Hon. Friend (Mr. B.) in carrying through the House the measure regarding the silk trade. In reply to the question of his Hon. Friend, he had no difficulty in stating that a gentleman had been sent abroad to gain information respecting the state of the corn trade. He had returned recently, and had put into his (Mr. H.'s) hands a report consisting of 150 folio pages, to which was added a very voluminous appendix. He was sure that the Hon. Member, therefore, would not charge him with anything like remissness, in not having hitherto devoted to them the attention which the nature of the subject demanded. He was quite ready, if required, to state what was the nature of the instruction given to the gentleman alluded to, though he was not prepared to state the result of his labours. He could, however, state that there was nothing in the report which ought not to be laid before the House. (Hear.)

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Mr. GRENFELL said he was about to move for returns to Parliament of certain papers from the Bank of England, similar to those for which he had annually moved during the last five years. These papers consisted of accounts of the aggregate amount of all balances of the public money in the hands of the Bank, including the money taken from the Exchequer by the Bank, in exchange for Exchequer bills deposited at the Exchequer; and including also, the balances of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, unclaimed dividends, and lottery prizes, and all other public deposits, on the 1st and 15th days of each month for the year 1825; stating the average amount of the whole, made up from the said days. Also, an account of money paid or payable at the Bank of England, for the management of the public debt, in the year 1825; together with an account of all allowances made by the public to the Bank, or charged by the Bank against the public, for transacting any public service in the year 1825, describing the nature of the service, and the amount charged thereon in the said year, and including the sum of 4,000*l.* under the denomination of house money or house expenses; and also the sum of 1898*l.* 3s. 5d., under the denomination of charges of management on South Sea Stock, and stating the aggregate amount of the whole. It would, doubtless, be in the recollection of several Honourable Members that, ten or twelve years ago, he had taken the liberty of calling upon Parliament for the production of those papers, and that he was strenuously opposed in doing so by the Bank of England, as well as by his Majesty's Ministers. Having, however, persevered for two or three years [illegible] gave way, and for the last five years the [illegible] he annually moved for had been granted without the slightest difficulty. Many persons were of opinion that their production, and the discussion occasioned by their production, had been of service to the public. He took it for granted that the returns he now moved for would not meet with any opposition; but taking into consideration the present situation of the Bank, and that its charter was about to expire, never to be renewed, he confessed that he felt anxious to say a few words upon two topics. The first referred to the deposits of public money lodged in the Bank of England; those deposits were, of course, lodged there upon the same principle as money is usually lodged in a bank by a private individual. At one period (and that period extended over a long space of time), the average amount of the deposits of public money at the Bank was from eleven to twelve millions. Of late years, however, the aggregate amount had greatly decreased. In the year

1821 the average was	-	£3,920 157
1822 - - -	-	4,107,853
1823 - - -	-	5,526,635
1824 - - -	-	7,222,167

No practical man, who was conversant with commercial transactions, could pretend to say that those deposits were not profitable to the Bank of England, to the same extent as deposits by private individuals were profitable to a private bank. He was therefore of opinion that the sacrifice recently made by the Bank of England was amply compensated by the profits arising from those deposits. The time, perhaps, was not far distant, when the Government might have two banks; and, if such was the case, he hoped that such an arrangement might be made by the Government with the Bank, as would reserve to the public some participation in the profits arising from those deposits. The Bank had actually advanced fifteen millions in the Three per Cents. to the Government, while they held seven millions and a half of the public money in the way of deposit. The next subject to which he wished to direct the attention of the House was the payment of the dividends. It was impossible that anything could be better managed; the promptitude and exactness with which this branch of business was conducted was truly admirable—it was to be equalled by nothing but the price which was paid for it; it was most extravagantly paid for. He hoped that this subject would be taken seriously into consideration, as he was convinced that in the two points he had alluded to a saving might be effected to the amount of 200,000*l.* The Honourable Member concluded by moving for the specified returns.

Mr. PEARSE said that the Bank had for years ceased to offer any opposition to the production of the papers moved for by the Hon. Member who had just sat down, and were not disposed to renew it upon that occasion. With respect to what fell from the Hon. Member about Government having two national banks, he would observe that it was impossible to foresee the consequences of such a measure, and that the necessity of having such an establishment as the Bank of England without a rival, was as apparent as the necessity of having it at all. (The Hon. Member spoke in so very low a tone of voice, that we lost much of what followed; when we again heard him, he continued.) The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Grenfell) must know that in managing the public money the Bank often met with serious losses. In one single instance (that of Mr. Fauntleroy) they had lost in the transaction of public business to the amount of 250,000*l.* It was impossible to prevent such losses notwithstanding the care and attention with which their affairs were conducted.

Mr. HUME said that he sincerely hoped that the time ere long would arrive when all charters should be abolished. Charters were founded upon a pernicious principle, for by every charter, the community suffered for the benefit of a few individuals. He was therefore disposed to grant full indemnity to Ministers for any evils which might arise in consequence of the abolition of the charter of the Bank of England. He felt thankful to Ministers also for the abolition of lotteries, but he was at a loss to conceive how they still continued to exist if that House had been fairly dealt with. It would be recollected that three years ago he had moved that the Bill which had been brought into the House for the abolition of lotteries should be printed. That motion had been objected to, and to read a Bill in MS. was a task that few Members would be disposed to undertake. The Bill passed, but the lotteries still went on, and it seemed as if they would go on to perpetuity.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would make no observation on the motion before the House, but he felt it necessary to reply to the observations of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen (Mr. Hume). He took great blame to himself for the continuance of the lotteries; the fact was, that in 1822, when he moved for the abolition of the lottery, he was not aware of the mode in which it was made to be drawn for three years after the one nominated by the House of Parliament. He was ignorant at the instance at the time. It was the practice not to draw the lottery all at once, but that which was apportioned for a second or third. There were no lotteries in the present year, but there was the last.

Mr. ROBERTSON [illegible] that had been said [illegible] his Majesty's Ministers [illegible] company of [illegible] that House [illegible] thus, in the [illegible] tending [illegible] more [illegible]

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…OTES.

…ed that a return be made …missory notes and post bills …and in circulation on the 1st …onth, for six months, to the 1st …6, inclusive. The Honourable …d that the public had a right to …k for an account of its issues.

…CELLOR of the EXHEQUER said that …nces where a fair case could be made …e could be no objection to the produc… …e accounts required. The present case, …ght, was one of that description because …could not be done to those subjects which …shortly come under the consideration of the …ouse, without the information sought for by the …production of those papers. He had always firmly protested against the production of such documents as a matter of course; but neither Government nor the Bank had the slightest objection to their production when the necessity was apparent, as in the present instance.

Mr. PEARSE said that the Bank had always opposed the publication of these documents, on the ground that such publication would prove injurious to the public; but when the business of the State required their production, the Bank could have no interest in withholding them.

Mr. MONK said that the country could never have fallen into such a state of confusion as had recently been witnessed, if the Bank of England had been conducted upon the same principle as the Bank of France. The stability of the latter bank, he contended, was to be attributed to the superintendence of the Government over its concerns.

Mr. CALCRAFT said that the proprietors of the Bank of England had evidently great confidence in the Directors, but it did not follow that they held the confidence of that House to a similar extent. He wished again to allude to a matter which had been mentioned the previous evening. He had thought it his duty to ascertain whether Government had prohibited the stamping of bank notes. He understood that they had done so, and he was anxious to be then informed if they were resolved to persevere in the instructions which they had given to that effect. He could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that that step had thrown such discredit upon bank notes, as to place the country circulation in a state of confusion, which must tend to perpetuate the panic which had not yet subsided. He had taken a heavy responsibility upon himself by that step. Another Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) when placed in a similar difficulty, acted properly when he gave orders for the reduction of the duty upon thrown silk; he took bonds for the payment of the remainder if Parliament should not agree to the reduction he had made. He should like to know if the Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had also taken security for the duty he must inevitably lose by refusing to stamp the notes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the measure might require an indemnity, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case he felt called upon to act as he had done. To enter upon his defence then would cause him to go into greater detail than he thought it right to do at that moment; but he could not allow notes to be stamped after the intended measures regarding the currency had been hinted at, or it would have been totally impracticable to carry them into execution. He had done nothing which was not warranted by the exigencies of the moment, and if indemnity were requisite he would leave it to the fairness of the House to grant him that indemnity.

Mr. CALCRAFT said that he did not mean to imply that the Right Honourable Gentleman had done anything improper. He meant to contend that he had committed a great mistake—an error of judgment; that, in direct violation of the law, he had taken a harsh measure, which operated most seriously towards deteriorating the value of country bank paper in the estimation of the public.

Mr. ELLICE said that it was quite obvious that the step taken by the Right Hon. Gentleman was contrary to law, but the necessity of the case must be looked at. If, in the case of excise duties, an additional duty was to be levied upon any article of manufacture, that duty took place from the moment the resolution passed that House, and the manufacture was put a stop to until the Bill for the increased duty had passed into a law. If the Right Hon. Gentleman had not acted as he done, all of the country bankers might have got as many notes stamped as they could issue for twelve months, so that it would be quite impossible to carry the measure into effect. Some persons must undoubtedly sustain injury, but injury should be only measured according to the inconvenience which should thereby be sustained by the public.—After what had been stated in this House, relative to putting a stop to the circulation of one and two pound notes, he thought that the measure of refusing to stamp these notes could create a panic only amongst the bankers.

Mr CALCRAFT said that he had heard from good authority that the refusal to stamp these notes had the effect of decreasing the value of paper money. It should be remembered that the bankers paid for a licence to issue these notes, and that those licenses were in full force until the 10th of next October, and that is by authority of an Act of Parliament. Yet his Hon. Friend (Mr Ellice) overlooked all this as if it was nothing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had very properly treated the subject …h greater seriousness. It was a glaring violation …e law, and he hoped that some more constitu… …proceeding would in future be adopted than …on the hint of a projected Bill as if it had …ssed the House. With regard to the … of the value of paper money in con… …measure alluded to, he had his in… …ne of the most eminent bankers in …

…ined. If great injustice had …duals, however great the …ollected that the case was …f the Chancellor of the …step he had taken the …ery quickly supplied …s as would have …and of course …l thereby be …

…is Majes… …on of… …rest …ed

they anticipated the conduct of Parliament, and made themselves parties to a line of policy which might be afterwards found to be at variance with the decision of the House upon those measures which engrossed so much of their attention Reference had been made to what had fallen from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Calcraft) on a late discussion. Did his Majesty's Ministers wish to strengthen themselves by referring to observations which had fallen from Members on his side of the House? If such was their inclination, they would be disappointed in the present instance; he (Mr. Calcraft) did not attribute the commercial difficulties which prevailed entirely to the country bankers. He said that Ministers had stretched their authority, and had by interfering with the distribution of stamps, adopted a plan injurious to the country, when, by introducing a short Bill, they might have obviated much difficulty; indeed he himself thought the inconvenience which country bankers experienced from the conduct of Ministers was very obvious. A country banker, entirely ignorant of the determination and views of Government, sends his notes to London to be stamped, and in the expectation of obtaining them back again in the regular course of business, enters into engagements which, in consequence of the intervention of Ministers, he is unable to meet. This must of course expose him to great inconvenience. In the years 1821 and 1822 great agricultural distress prevailed; the present conduct of Ministers was calculalad to produce the same result. On former occasions it had been the policy of Ministers to increase the circulating medium, but now it appeared the wisest method to decrease it. This discrepancy he would not attempt to account for, and he feared those who advocated and supported those measures would be equally at a loss to reconcile such opposite extremes. He hoped however, that they would pause before they plunged any further into a course of proceedings which he was sure would be ruinous to the country.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he did not by any means advocate or approve of the present banking system, and he was persuaded that much distress grew out of it. He was confident of the effect the measures of Government would have out of doors—he could not be ignorant of it; and though they had seen much commercial distress, he was convinced they had not yet witnessed the worst. If Ministers persevered in the measures they had begun, he felt assured they would be opposed by the people in every step they took in such an inauspicious course.

Mr. MONK approved of the conduct of Ministers in contracting the circulation of small notes. He could not be brought to think that the people would be opposed to those measures when he knew that in the Northern counties depots were formed for the reception of those notes to be afterwards returned to the bankers. The issue of those notes might be contracted without any inconvenience, by withdrawing them from circulation by degrees. He would conclude by moving "that there be laid before the House an account of all promissory-notes issued by the Banks since the 5th April last"—Agreed to.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved for leave to bring in a Bill on Monday next, to carry into effect the treaties lately made with the South American States—Agreed to.

The House, between seven and eight o'clock adjourned to tomorrow (this day).

THE BRITISH PRESS.—FEBRUARY 2.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

THE KING v. WM. SHACKELL.

Mr. SCARLETT moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Wm. Shackell the printer and publisher of a Sunday news paper called "the John Bull," for a libel. The application was made on behalf of Lord Arundel. It appeared that the editor, or some person for him, had inserted an article in that paper, in which the writer had thought fit to use the name of Arundel, and had attached to it a statement of pretended facts which his Lordship considered to be very calumnious and injurious to his character. The learned Counsel then read the alleged libel, which stated that the Roman Catholics were at present extremely anxious to have it believed that the persecuting principles of their religion were changed. Every body knew that, according to the old creed, it was the duty of all good papists to procure as many converts as possible, and a story which they (John Bull) had heard, confirmed their opinion that all which had been said by certain learned and able men respecting an alteration in the principles of popery was mere humbug. The story related to Lord Arundel of Wardour, and was to the effect that there was in his Lordship's service a Protestant gardener named Freake, who had lived in the family for two generations, but who had been dismissed from the service by his Lordship, not for any breach of trust—not for insolence—not, in short, for any crime whatever, but because he had refused in his old days to embrace the damnable doctrines of popery, at the urgent solicitations of his Lordship and his chaplain, a popish priest, who threatened him with the loss of his situation if he persisted in his resolution to die as he had lived in the Protestant faith. In support of this motion the learned Counsel read the affidavit of his Lordship, in which he denied that he ever had a person as a gardener in his employ of the name of Freake, and that he had never dismised any person from his service on account of his religious principles. But his Lordship proceeded to explain the circumstances which might have led to the use of the name of Freake. He had had in his employ a person of the name of Fricker, in the capacity of bailiff, who had been in his Lordship's family for a great many years, and who died in his service. That man had a son of the same name, who was his Lordship's house… …arpenter, and was discharged from that si… …on account of drunkenness, and enga… ged in some other capacity; but he had since been reinstated in his former situation of house-carpenter, and held it at this time. His Lordship further stated, that he formerly had in his service a foreigner of the name of Freake, in the capacity of a courier, but who only remained with him six weeks, he being then apprehended on a warrant for an assault. The affidavit proceeded to state that his Lordship's servants consisted of Catholics and Protestants, and that his Lordship had only discharged seven servants since he had come to his title, four of whom were Catholics and three Protestants, but neither of them left his service on account of his religious opinions; his Lordship also denied that either he or any priest in his family had ever endeavoured to prevail, by means of threats or persuasions, on any person in his service to induce him to change his religion. The Learned Counsel was proceeding to read the affidavit, but was interrupted by

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, who thought that he had stated enough to entitle him to a rule to show cause.

The rule was according granted.

At two o'clock the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE sat at *Nisi Prius*, and tried several causes, but none of which were of any interest to the public.

THE SCOTSMAN.—FEBRUARY 11, 1826.

Cobbett.—A meeting was held this morning at the Freemason's Tavern, for the purpose of considering the best means of returning Mr. Cobbett to Parliament. At one o'clock the avenues to the tavern were so thronged, that an adjournment was proposed by Colonel Johnson to Lincoln's Inn-square, in the west corner of which, after some delay, a waggon was placed, which was occupied by the principal speakers. Sir Thomas Beever, after some little time, addressed the meeting. The Hon. Baronet began by saying, that he owed every thing himself to Mr. Cobbett, till he had read whose writings he was quite a poor man, but now both he and his family had become independent in consequence of following his maxims. He felt the obligation strongly, and would go on to his last shilling towards securing Mr. Cobbett's return to Parliament. The worthy baronet was followed by Colonel Johnson, who after eulogizing the principles and abilities of Mr. Cobbett, to whom he said he should be happy to resign his own seat in the House this very evening, ended by reading a string of resolutions, the effect of which was, that a subscription should be raised forthwith, to further the object which the meeting had in view. Mr. Cobbett was speaking when our reporter came away.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. MARCH 6, 1826.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—A paragraph, which appeared in several papers, stating that this distinguished writer had been gazetted as a bankrupt, has this week been very properly contradicted. It is true that Sir Walter, in consequence of his connection with Messrs. Ballantyne and Co. the great Scotch printers, and the losses incurred by the latter, from the failure of Messrs. Constable and Co.'s house, had lately become involved to a serious degree. Much however, to the credit of the Duke of Buccleugh, and some other Scotch Noblemen, they came forward as soon as the distressing circumstance was known, and effected an arrangement, which has saved the country the disgrace of seeing the name of the first genius of the age published among a list of mercantile bankrupts. The sacrifices, nevertheless, inflicted upon Sir Walter Scott are great; but we have the pleasure to assure our readers, that he has borne the shock and suffering with heroic philosophy, and at this moment enjoys the best health.—(*Leeds Intelligencer.*)

BERLIN, FEB. 20.—At 11 o'clock a. m. on the 17th, the Duke of Wellington and his suite arrived at the Black Eagle, where the first object that met his Grace's view was a small statue in bronze of Blucher, which the King had sent the same morning. At twelve, all the Generals and Staff Officers, Gneisenau and Duke Charles of Mecklenburgh at their head, walked in full dress to the hotel to congratulate him upon his arrival. The Duke dined with Lord Clanwilliam, and afterwards paid his respects to the King, Crown Prince, the various members of the Royal Family in Berlin, and the widow of his old companion in arms, Prince Blucher. On the 18th, there was in the Linden walk a parade of the whole garrison; the troops defiled before the King, on whose right hand the Duke appeared in the full costume of a Prussian General, with the decoration of the First Class of the Order of the Black Eagle. His Grace dined with the King, in company with the principal officers of his Majestys Staff, after which he proceeded to the opera, where he sat in the royal box, between the Crown Princess and the Princess William. The audience received the hero with unbounded enthusiasm.

MONEY MARKET DURING THE WEEK.

On Tuesday a notice which had been issued from the Exchequer, making the usual call of bills outstanding more than nine months, on the 21st of March next, improved the market for those securites. Consols fluctuated with some violence; the extreme prices were 77 and 76⅝, and the concluding price 77. In the Foreign Stock Exchange this was settling day, but transactions in them having been much limited of late, no event of the least interest occurred.

The fluctuations in the funds were considerable on Wednesday, and very sudden; there being but a short period in the decline of Consols, from 77¼ to 76½. The market closed at 76⅝, buyers.

The reports respecting the departure of the Russian Ambassador produced a depression in the funds on Thursday, and Consols for the account fell to 75⅞. The last price was 76 buyers.

Friday, by long anticipation, was expected to produce many commercial failures, and a very formidable list indeed of dishonoured acceptances; but we deem it right to state, and have much pleasure in doing so, that a very large proportion of the bills becoming due were paid, and no house of great credit or eminence was announced as having sunk under the pressure of its engagements for the present period. In the funds, the event by which the prices were supposed to be chiefly influenced, was the departure of the Russian Ambassador, but owing to the contradiction in the various accounts circulated respecting the motives of his recall, the speculators were at a loss whether to give it a favourable or an unfavourable construction. No material fluctuation, therefore, took place. Consols for the Account opened at 75¾, and closed at 76⅜, buyers. Exchequer Bills were at a premium of 2*s*., owing, we believe, to the general expectation of a funding, the holders conceiving it may be more for their advantage to convert them into stock than to sell them.

Saturday was anticipated with much anxiety on the Stock Exchange. The Consol Market opened at 76⅜ for the Account. Soon after 12 o'clock, consols rose to 76⅞ 77---this advance continued, however, but for a short time, for they suddenly went down to 76⅝, for the Account, and closed at 67½ ⅝. In the earlier part of the morning the *Bears* took fright, and purchased largely, a feeling being prevalent amongst them, that the "Budget," which it was expected to be brought forward this evening, would prove favourable, since which, however, it was asserted that the Budget would not be opened until Friday. Money appeared very plentiful, and could be borrowed on the Foreign Market at 3 per cent. It will be seen that India Stock improves gradually. 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 85. New 4 per Cents, 94⅛. India for Account, 231½. India Bonds, 21 dis. Exchequer Bill, 1000*l*., 500*l*., 100*l*., 1 2 pm. The Foreign Market was quiet, and transactions scarce. Old Spanish, 9½. Mexican, 61½. Columbian, New, 47½. Russian, 74½. Greek Bonds, 18. Brazil Bonds, 55. Several failures occurred during the morning, one of which is a large house in Mincing-lane. The Exchange on Paris at three days' sight is still quoted in Lloyd's List at 25 fr. 70 c.; the price of gold is 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*.; and of new dollars 4*s*. 10½*d*. per oz. In this state of things, a 10*l*. note, or 10 sovereigns, in London will purchase an order to receive 257 franks in Paris, which order will enable the holder to obtain as much gold as is contained in 10 sovereigns, and nearly four shillings over. The importation of gold is therefore very profitable, and his accordingly going on with great rapidity, and will go on till an increased issue of notes, a restoration of credit, economizing the use of the currency, or the influx of the gold itself, shall have brought down our money to the level of that of the Continent. Letters from Amsterdam say, that the agents of the Exchange Merchants are extremely busy there buying up all the gold they can procure for importation into England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Tuesday his Excellency the Count Lieven, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his Majesty at Windsor, to deliver his new credentials in that character; his Excellency the Marquis de Palmella, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his faithful Majesty, had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver a letter from his Sovereign; and the Baron de Itabayana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Brazil, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials; to which audiences they were respectively introduced by the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knight, Master of the Ceremonies.

A very interesting work, the *Journal Hebdomadaire*, has been published by Mr. Boosey; it contains selections from the best foreign melodies, for the voice and piano, as well as a great number of waltzes, &c. The pieces seem to be most judiciously chosen, and offer an agreeable amusement to the votaries of song.

It is not the inteation at present of Government to call out the Militia for training and exercise during the present year.

Messrs. Richard Thomas and Sons, of the Strand, have been appointed Goldsmiths to his Majesty in the room of the late Mr. Gilbert of Cockspur-street.

We are sorry to announce that a serious riot has taken place at Norwich, the origin of which appears to have been the jealousy felt at the employment of country weavers by the manufacturers of the town.